THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE STIFFENED SPINE

OF COLONEL HAYES OF THE ARMY, OH.

The Usurper of the White House Vetoes the Army Bill, and Faints into the Arms of the Stalwarts—The Military Must Be Superior to the Civil Power.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president today returned to the house of representatives the act to prohibit military interference at elections, with his objections to its approval. The president says: "Holding as I do the opinion that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with congress in all of its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles. The true rule as to the employment of military force at the elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combination or evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of a state, or of military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehension of such interference. No soldiers, either of the union or of the state militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of an ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the national government to employ its military force on any day and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the constitution and laws of the United States. Quoting the bill the president says: "It will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military force at the polls two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections when such use is necessary to enforce the constitution and the laws. But the excepted cases leave the prohibition cases so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the executive department of the government." The president then proceeds to quote the acts of congress authorizing the use of military power to execute the laws, provisions of which were approved by Washington and Jefferson, and still later by Lincoln; and referring thereto the president says: "At the most critical periods of our history my predecessors in the executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuing orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars of of the militia, and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress, effectually, further progress of the enterprise, and it was under same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the union in 1861. On numerous other occasions, of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country, and almost without attracting public attention. The great elementary constitutional principle which was the foundation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption is that the government of the United States possesses, under the constitution, in full measure, the power of self protection by its own agencies, altogether independent of state authority, and it need be against hostility of the state government. It should remain embodied in our statutes, unimpaired, as it has been, from the very origin of the government. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the constitution itself. There are many other important statutes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled at the times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish the list of them. Many of them perhaps, the most of them, have been set forth in the debate on this measure. They relate to such matters as conditions of the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to neutrality, to Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens and to other subjects. In regard to them all, it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the general government an important part of its power to enforce the laws. Another grave objection to the bill, is its discrimination in favor of the state and against the national authority. The presence or employment of the army of the United States, is lawful under the terms of this bill at the place where an election is being held in a state to uphold the authority of a state government, then and there in need of such military intervention; but it is unlawful to uphold the authority of the government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a state election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but it would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a national election against the same local violence that would overthrow it. The discrimination has never been attempted in any previous legislation by congress, and is no more compatible with the sound principles of the constitution or the necessary maxims and methods of our system of government on occasions of elections than at other times. In the early legislation of 1792 and 1795, by which the militia of the states was the only military power presented for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of state or national authority, both functions of the government were put upon the same footing, and by the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional duties in the same terms. In all later statutes on the same subject matter the same measure of authority to the government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legislation, and no sufficient reason given for discrimination in favor of state against national authority which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the national government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right and from the discharge of the imperative duty to use its whole executive power whenever and wherever required for the enforcement of its laws at places and times where and when its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offense against law, unless called for by, and therefore upon permission of, the authorities of the state in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the state government for the discretion of the government of the United States as to the performance of its own duties. In my judgment this is an abandonment of its obligations by the national government, a subordination of national authority, and an intrusion of state supervision over national duties, which amounts in spirit and tendency to state supremacy. Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to completely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of the bill, and is employed by the people of the country, I shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation limited to that object which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of th epowers of the government under the constitution and laws.

Signed, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879.

IN CONGRESS.

Republican Movement to Indorse the White House Fraud Defeated.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The senate was addressed by Senators Windom and Coke.

THE HOUSE.

Attention was called by Mr. Cox (New York,) to the petition presented by Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, last Saturday and printed in yesterday's Record, stating that a longer continuance of the session is fraught with danger to pence and with disaster to the financial, commercial and other interests of the country; that measures inaugurated by congress threaten revolution and to strike down all safeguards to a free and unintimidated ballot, and that this unprofitable session should be speedily terminated. Mr. Cox characterized the petition as an insult to congress, and said that he had objected to it at the time, and therefore it should not have been printed. A long discussion ensued, Mr. Cox insisting that the petition should be struck out of the Record, and Mr. Conger taking the ground that that would be improper, and that the only proper remedy was an expunging of the petition by the action of the house, and in order to have that action of the house he insisted that the petition should be read, so that he could know what he was voting on. The speaker, after quoting precedents in support of his position, stated that the house had control over the journal, and that he would therefore submit the question to the house. He intimated that if he had his own will about it he would let the petition stay in the Record for what it is worth. If objection to the petition had been noted by the reporter and inserted in the report, the petition could not have been printed in the face of that objection. Therefore the correction of the Record by inserting the objection would necessarily exclude the petition. Finally the question was submitted as to whether the Record should be corrected by the insertion of the objection; the speaker stating that such correction would necessarily exclude the petition, and the correction was ordered. The speaker thereupon congratulated the minority on the result, as it was a great protection to the minority. The introduction and reference of the bills was then proceeded with.

The house refused to take into consideration the bill making provisions for an income tax, the vote being yeas 104, nays 94; not the necessary two-thirds majority.

After the reading of the message of the president vetoing the bill to prevent army interference at elections, the army appropriation bill, with the objectionable clauses stricken out, was introduced by Mr. Deering, of Iowa, whereupon Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, moved that the house adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered and the house refused to adjourn—yeas, 96; nays, 114. The bill introduced by Mr. Deering was then read and put upon its passage. It was defeated—yeas, 101; nays, 109. All the greenbackers, excepting Mr. Ladd, of Maine, voted in the affirmative on the bill introduced by Mr. Deering. The result of the vote was greeted with clapping of hands on the democratic side and with counter demonstrations on the republican side.

Under the call of states a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

On a motion of Fernando Wood, of New York, a resolution for the final adjournment of this session on the —— day of May (date not fixed) was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The house committee on agriculture today authorized a favorable report to be made to the house on the resolution introduced Saturday last regarding the investigation of the department of agriculture. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the speaker of the house may and is hereby directed to appoint a special committee consisting of five members of this house to be selected from the committee on agriculture to take into consideration such measures as may tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country, to investigate the system and working of the department of agriculture and report by bill or otherwise such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the department of agriculture and the advancement and protection of the agricultural interests: that said committee may sit during recess and have power to send for persons and papers.

Owing to the absence of a quorum yesterday the house committee on education and labor did not dispose of Representative Whitthorne's resolution, calling for an investigation into the causes leading to the colored exodus from the south. A meeting will be held on Thursday next to consider the proposition.

Ex-Congressman Rainey, who declined the position of assistant appointment clerk of the treasury department, will be appointed to a special agency of that department.

The board of naval engineers appointed by Secretary Thompson, at the request of the national board of health, to decide upon a plan for a refrigerating ship or refrigerating machinery for disinfecting purposes, has entered upon its deliberations. Fourteen inventors submitted plans and specifications representing four different systems of refrigeration. In the first of these anhydrous ammonia is used to produce the low temperature desired; in the second, aqueous ammonia; in the third, the evaporation of ether, and in the fourth, the liberation of compressed air. The aim of the board is to secure the adoption of a method which will reduce the temperature of air throughout the interior of a 1,500 ton ship to zero Fahrenheit at New Orleans in the month of July. This result, it is believed can be attained. The board is now engaged in a careful examination of the various plans, with the aid of verbal explanations from the inventors.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Important Meetings in Atlanta.

On the 21st of the present month, there will be an important meeting of underwriters in this city. The meeting will number about sixty delegates who will come from all the states south of Virginia. There will be insurance presidents, adjusters, general and special agents, all of whom come together for a general conference on matters regulating the interests and ethics of insurance companies all over the south. It is the annual meetings of the underwriter's association. All the leading insurance men in the south will be here. The meeting will be presided over by General W. S. Walker, of this city, and Mr. Henry C. Stockdell, of Atlanta, is the secretary. The session will be interesting, both in business and a social way. The Kimball house will be the headquarters of the underwriters.

Crime and Grain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution

CHICAGO, May 13.—The trial is proceeding slowly in the custom-house cases. Yesterday was consumed in reading evidence as unfolded in the correspondence between the indicted parties. Over one thousand letters are to be read in relation to the hauling contract.

Much interest is manifested in the wheat market, which yesterday gave evidence of much strength, advancing 3¾ cents and reaching a higher point than for many months—99¾ for June option. The outward movement of grain is heavy; the weather is hot and dry, and unfavorable for crops in most parts of the north, and it is stated that a large portion of the visible supply of wheat is centered in a few hands. Developments are anxiously awaited by dealers.

Sand Lot Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Since the recent election a project has sprung up to organize a new party to be called the constitutional party with the object of electing legislative and state officers who will proceed to put in force the provisions of the new constitution. At a meeting of the ward presidents of the workingmen's party to-day at the sand lots this proposition was emphatically negatived, and newspaper dictation was denounced. The politicians who had sought to obtain the support of the workingmen's party by advocating the new constitution were soundly berated, and it was resolved that the workingmen's party would enter no combination, but would fight the contest out on their own line.

Governor's Guards.

The Governor's Guards have frequently been out lately in full drills. The company is in excellent condition. Captain Heywood is bestowing much attention on it, while the young men in ranks are as enthusiastic as any volunteers we ever saw. They are to enjoy a recreation Saturday in an excursion to Marietta, on which many of their friends will join them. The programme for the day will be full of attractions.

Dr. Fulton Resigns.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The conference of Baptist ministers was called to order this morning by Rev. Dr. Lawrence in the Mariners' temple. A communication was read from Rev. Dr. Fulton tendering his resignation.

THE SLOGAN FOR 1880.

NO TROOPS AT THE BALLOT-BOX!

Face to Face with the Great Questions Relating to Free Government—The South and the Late War—The Real Traitors—The Great Speech of Hon. B. H. Hill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following is an extended synopsis of the great speech of Hon. B. H. Hill in the senate on Saturday last: He proceeded to speak with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to jurors, supervisors of elections, etc. He said the majority in congress declare from this time forward that the army and navy shall not interfere with elections. They but re-enact what the custom, practice and law were before the act of 1865. The country was to be told that the democrats wanted to destroy the power of the government to enforce the laws. The speech of the senator from Vermont ought to be studied, as it showed the great questions of difference between the two great parties now struggling for the mastery, and the assumption that there could be no protection to the country save by the military arm. If this should unfortunately ever be believed by the country, the republic would be at an end.

Mr. Hill then alluded to persons who had sojourned in the south, and gone north to deliver lectures on the subject of southern wrongs and outrages, their statements being of a grossly exaggerated character; and also referred to those who instigated the movement of negroes to Kansas under false pretences and for their own personal benefit, as they became sharers in the money contributed for the relief of the sufferers. The south had been maligned in a hundred different shapes and forms, for the purpose of antagonizing the north and to secure the republicans in the possession of power.

There was a persistent, earnest, arbitrary, and dictatorial purpose to induce the president to veto the bill prohibiting military interference at the polls. He never heard that the president would veto the bill. He did not believe the president would lend himself to any such scheme. The president signalized his administration by the removal of the troops at the south; and, therefore, he did not believe that the president would be guilty of inconsistency by vetoing this bill. The president declared in his inaugural address that the man who best served the country best served his party. He hoped that the president would rise above the clamor of those who are seeking to revive sectional agitation. If he should do so, he would for the second time in his administration show himself worthy of the position he holds. But if he should veto the bill for party ends, the time would come when the two parties would be face to face on the great issue, and which the democratic party would meet with moderation, but firmness. The republicans, Mr. Hill repeated, resort to the veto because they want military force to control elections, in order to keep themselves in power.

Mr. Hill affirmed that the tremendous contest now before the country had its origin and meaning in the purpose of the republicans to obtain absolute control of the states by force, in order to perpetuate their power, whether the people are willing or not; and in furtherance of their purpose, almost every republican speaker has been seeking to impress the country with the idea of great danger to come from what they call "confederates in congress." The senator from New York (Conkling) had pointed out the number of senators and representatives who were in the confederate service, saying that, because of this, the people of the north were alarmed. But all the charges that they were not loyal and could not be trusted, were based on the assumption that they were enemies of the union, and, should the government pass into their hands, there would be great danger to the public liberties. If the assumption was true, the result was inevitable. If they were enemies of the union, they had no right in congress—no business here; and if they were honorable men they ought to leave. The people of the north ought to understand these things.

He granted what the senator from New York intimated. This gush will not do, as the senator said, and that this walking arm-in-arm and the shaking of hands by confederates and union men in public assemblies was well enough for Sunday-school teachers. Statesmen, he said, want reason. The representatives of the south were not enemies of the union, and therefore ought to be present here. The republicans oppose the repeal of obnoxious laws under the pretence that the south is not be trusted. It would be that the south was not to be trusted, because it was proposed to repeal laws that had not been on the statute book for seventy-five years before they were enacted? Was the south not to be trusted, because it wanted intelligence and virtue in the jury-box, and because it wanted the army taken away from the polls? and because the south, through its representatives, wished to prevent the control of elections by deputy marshals and supervisors? The southern men went to war in vindication of their convictions. The south did not secede from the union because they were enemies of the constitution and the union. It was driven into secession by the extremists of the north. The senator from New York (Conkling) called the representatives of the south "confederates," and then notified the north that they ought to be alarmed, because the legislation was proposed by the same kind of men who were here before the war. He (Mr. Hill) had been making no count, too, and strangely as the senator might think of it, of the nine representatives and two senators from Georgia, nine—certainly eight—were opposed to secession.

Mr. Conkling asked: When?

Mr. Hill replied: Till it came; and then they stood up in that dark hour like men for their convictions. They had no apology to make. Of the ninety-three southern representatives and senators about seventy-five were opposed to secession. He mentioned this to show how sound the southern people are. They are willing to be represented by men true to the union. He then proceeded to relate some of his personal history. South Carolina seceded in December, 1860. The people of Troupe county, in which he lived, requested him to serve as their delegate in the state convention of Georgia. He accepted the trust in a letter, in which he said he would consent to the dissolution of the union as he would to the death of his father—only from necessity; that bad and extreme men were fighting the union which never harmed any one, and that he would never ask any more from those who were destroying the government in their folly than to give his children a better one. The people sent him to the convention without opposition. In January he had the honor to make the last speech against the resolution in favor of secession. On the nineteenth of that month, when the ordinance was framed, he wrote a letter to a friend telling him the deed was done, and that Georgia that day left the union. The streets were wild with excitement; a party came to serenade him, as it had done others; but his room was dark, his heart sad and his tongue silent. No matter who was in the wrong, he said in that letter, the union had fallen.

In 1868 he had a correspondence with that great and good man, Horace Greeley, who did more to build up the republican party than any man in America. Mr. Greeley was honest in his convictions, and boldly declared them. In his letter to that gentleman, in reply to something that had been said concerning him, he wrote that he was entitled to an audience of the readers of the Tribune, having in the winter of 1860 warned the people against secession and told them that war would come—an unequal, fierce, vindictive and desolating war. Many of the free-soilers said if the south desired to secede it could do so in peace. The people of the south did not secede because of hostility to the constitution. They pledged themselves to form a new one on the model of the old. The south seceded because war was made on its constitutional rights by the extremists of the north to destroy its property, and because the northern people, through their republican leaders, said that secession should be accomplished in peace. Mr. Greeley said they wanted no union pinned together with bayonets. There were hundreds of thousands of persons who believed that the only way to avoid a war was to secede. They believed they had a right to protect and preserve their slave property. If they had believed that war would result they never would have seceded.

The Georgia convention sent him to the provisional congress. The people believed that if there could be a delay of a few months, war could be averted. Virginia had not then gone out of the union; and she issued a proclamation for a peace conference. His heart warmed and he hoped for success. Seven states had then gone out, and therefore they could not participate in such convention, but they watched every movement with interest. Those very men who make charges of infidelity against the southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virginia. In proof of this he read the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.—My Dear Governor: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the peace or compromise congress. They admit that we were right, and they were wrong; that no republican state should have sent delegates, but they are here, and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, and there is danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the republican party from rupture. I hope they will send stiff-backed men, or none. The whole thing was got up against my judgment and will end in thin smoke. I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly your friend,

Z. CHANDLER.

His Excellency Anstin Blair.

To this letter a postscript was added, saying the northern people think that a fight would be awful, but "without a little bloodletting this union will not, in my estimation be worth a rush."

The representatives of the south must be trusted. The south sought to avert the war, while the north tried to bring it on. He (Mr. Hill) knew the republicans claim to have saved the union; but if there had been no republican party the union would not have been in peril, and there would have been no secession; no returning boards, and no electoral commission.

It had been said here that if the people of the north have another war it will cut deeper than the first one. Would they make war because the people want purity and intelligence in the jury-box, to keep troops away from the polls, and because they wanted to say to the states, "You are able to control your elections," and because the representatives of the south stood here as a bulwark against those who would destroy the constitution by destroying the state?

If you must have a war, they would maintain their rights in the union. But he trusted there would be no war. The men of the south would go with the stars and stripes—the flag of their country. The people would take charge of the question. He assured those who heard him that the north need not be alarmed on account of the south; but they had cause to be alarmed by such threats as have been made by the leading republicans. The democrats would take the position to promote the glory of the union, and perpetuate its honor. They were going to the people in favor of the constitution which Madison framed, and Webster expounded—in favor of freedom at the polls; intelligence in the jury-box, and the independence of the states in the management of elections hereafter. The people would answer north and south. So far from decreasing the democratic majority in this body, these measures would increase it. As to another war, the men who lost all in the late war would not risk it again. We owe nothing to republicans. It was through the very agency of the authority and sovereignty of the state, which you thought you had destroyed, that we are able to be here to-day—not through intimidation and fraud. It is not true that we are solid against the north. We are solid against the republican party. Why should we not be? Can you wonder? I will not speak of the past. Do you think we are going to love you for the speeches you have made during the last four weeks, criminating and slandering us in every form? You may not know it, but we are men. Every vile story of fraud, no matter how unworthy of belief, is paraded against the southern people; but no matter how much testimony of good men we bring to refute these falsehoods, that testimony is cried down.

We regard the republican party as merely sectional. We join the democrats of the north because we admire their course during the war. We had a terrible ordeal, but they had one, perhaps, worse. The fidelity to the union they believed in led them to fight against us, but after the war they met us as men, and that is why we go with them. If the south was solid against the constitution it would be reprehensible, but they were not. We are solid for preserving the constitution and its principles. It is not we, but northern men who seek strife and who are against the union. It was not the republicans, but the northern democrats who saved the union, and they will preserve it. We could not help them to save it, but we are here to help them preserve it.

Mr. Hill said he was born a slaveholder, but never bought a slave, except one who asked him to do so, and he was not ashamed of that. He would never willingly deprive a human being of any of his rights. Born and reared amid the traditions of slavery, he yet wished, when secession was proposed, that slavery should perish rather than stand in the way of the maintenance of the union. In disunion he saw anarchy, horror, the destruction of states, and only despotism. Disunion in any form was nothing but bloody waste and ruin to all races and conditions of men.

SUNDAY SCINTILLATIONS.

A DISPATCH to the News from Rome says that the report of the death of the African explorer, the marquis of Antinori, is officially denied.

A DISPATCH to the Standard from Constantinople states that the Mahometans in Adrianople are plundering the shops on account of hunger.

THE adventists held a thinly attended meeting at the house of one of their number at Pocasset to-day. The reporters and strangers to the advent faith were excluded.

THE Epoca says that the news of King Alfonso's approaching marriage with an Austrian princess is well received in Spain and by the powers.

A METEOR a foot in diameter with blazing train fell at Worthington, Minnesota, today, exploding just before reaching the earth, with a report that shook the buildings.

THE Sportsman says that Mr. Lorillard's colt, Uncas, appears not to have done well since the last race and need not be thought of for a moment in connection with the Derby.

A STANDARD'S Berlin correspondent predicts that there will be a majority of about twenty in favor of the tariff bill in the reichstag. The amendments will be more numerous than important.

THE steamer DeRuyter, which arrived in Antwerp yesterday from New York, had very heavy weather on passage, lost her deck load of cattle, and was obliged to throw overboard one hundred and twenty tons of the cargo.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the editorial associations of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at the Chalfonte house, Cape May, last night, the Stockton house, Cape May, was selected as the objective point and the last week in June as the time for the annual excursion.

THE odds of two to one on Hanlan are still plentifully forthcoming. Elliott is practising hard. He has arranged to give his sixteen-inch slide and broad-bladed sculls a thorough trial during the present week, and seems determined to spare no effort to win.

THE Times' Paris dispatch announces that Ministers Waddington, Leroyer and Say, are in favor of immediately presenting to the chambers a bill removing the police budget from the control of the municipality of Paris. Minister Lepere is totally opposed to such a bill, and the other ministers consider it inopportune. M. Waddington is resolved in any case to resign the premiership, which he only accepted from patriotic motives.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE TRACKLESS PATHWAY OF ASHES.

A Prisoner Burned to Death in Cochran—Detroit Printing Offices Destroyed—Disastrous Forest Fires in New York—Struck by Lightning—Crimes, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COCHRAN, May 12.—About four o'clock this morning the guard-house at this place was destroyed by fire. George Long, a negro prisoner held for burglary, was burned in the building. The screams of the unfortunate negro for assistance aroused the village, and every effort was made to save him, but without avail. A portion of the building was torn down by those who were endeavoring to rescue the prisoner, but the flames made such headway that it was impossible to reach him. His shrieks were heartrending. He was to have been sent to Pulaski superior court for trial this week, and it is supposed that the jail was fired, either by the prisoner or some of his friends upon the outside for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to escape.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Immense fires have been raging on the Catskills for several days and are increasing. The burned district covers an area of about seven thousand acres. The fire is filled with smoke and the weather is dry. The fires are seen from the river at night. No houses have been destroyed as yet.

Extensive forest fires are causing great destruction of timber around Scranton, Pennsylvania. The village of Tobyhanna, twenty miles from Scranton, was entirely surrounded by fire this afternoon. The citizens fought the flames and finally succeeded in getting them under control. Unless we soon have rain the destruction of property will be immense.

St. Mary's Catholic church, at Constableville, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The woods were on fire near the church and it is supposed to have ignited from the sparks.

The forest fires are still spreading around Port Jervis and are destroying a vast amount of timber. In the northwestern part of Pike county, Penn., on last Saturday night the fire penetrated to the breeding park of Blooming Grove park association, and before the flames could be fought back by a large force of laborers over fifty acres were burned over, and several deer perished in the flames. The weather continues dry with very little prospect of rain.

An extensive conflagration occurred Sunday at Unadilla, Oswego county. It commenced about 1:30 p.m., in the North bank building. The origin is attributed to a spontaneous combustion or incendiarism. The flames spread rapidly and destroyed a greater portion of the business part of town, nine stores, three dwellings and four barns. The losses exceed the insurance by about $40,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—About twelve o'clock last night a fire occurred in the porter and ale brewery of Sebastian Nagle at Roxborough place, Pennsylvania, completely destroying the building. It was a two-story stone structure 150 by 60 feet, and was well stocked. The loss on the stock and building will amount to $25,000 which is fully covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and James Morford, who could not account for his presence in the neighborhood, was arrested.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A special says the buildings of the county infirmary at Greencastle, Ind., were burned late Saturday night. All the inmates escaped except two insane men, Stephen Zink and Thomas Sutherland, who were burned to death. Loss on building $10,000. Insured.

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—By the burning of Hunks's shingle mill, seven miles east of this place, sixty-two persons are thrown out of employment. Loss $15,000; insurance $3,000.

General Douglass H. Cooper, brother of the late United States Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper, died at Port Wachita a few days since.

ST. JOHNS, May 12.—The post-office and adjoining store, at Newton, King county, was robbed and burned by burglars this morning.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—The American custom-house at Pembina was struck by lightning yesterday and burned with all the papers it contained.

DETROIT, May 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the Tribune block, occupied by the Post and Tribune newspaper. It destroyed the news room and badly damaged the editorial room. The rest of the building, occupied chiefly by the Post and Tribune job office, was deluged with water. The Calvert lithographic company and the Michigan Farmer were also slight sufferers. There will be no suspension of of the Post and Tribune. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion of oiled rags in the press room.

NORWICH, CONN., May 12.—Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory operative at Danielsville, Connecticut, to-day quarreled with his wife and struck her on the head with an axe, killing her instantly. He then ran to a neighboring pond and drowned himself.

The body of James McGuire, a factory boss at Mechanicsville, who disappeared a week ago, was to-day found in a swamp near that place with a bullet hole in his temple.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 12.—Mrs. Chas. Merrihew, who resides near Deer park, and who is suspected of poisoning her brother-in-law and husband, confessed to the coroner that she made an attempt upon her husband's life. She was urged to make a confession of both crimes, which she refused to do, but virtually admitted having killed her brother-in-law. She implicates Winthrop N. Merrihew, a cousin, who was in love with her. Mrs. Merrihew has been arrested and taken to Lowville, and the sheriff is looking for her cousin.

WASHINGTON, May 12—The signal corps observer at Kitty Hawk station reports at 4:10 p.m., to the chief signal officer as follows: We have been informed that the dead body of a man was washed ashore yesterday ten miles south of the station. There was also found written on a piece of paper, "Schooner Roman, from St. Domingo, loaded with sugar, molasses and honey." Portions of barrels and hogsheads have been washed ashore near the same spot.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 12.—Robert Harris, aged 20, and Dell Shaw, aged 13, while attempting to cross Black river in a row boat, this afternoon, were carried over the big falls and drowned. Harris had been drinking.

NEW YORK, May 12.—John Dobbs, the bank burglar who was arrested at Philadelphia, was arraigned in the general sessions court to-day to answer indictments pending against him for burglary and grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and was recommitted without bail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—A brother of A. W. Crawford, student, who disappeared from the university of Virginia on April 29th, arrived in this city to-day, having received information that the missing young man was in this city on the 2d inst. While at police headquarters this evening he received a telegram from his brother stating that he was in Saxonville, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Mr. Crawford at once started for that place. He believes his brother is laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Information has been received that on Saturday night, Charles Reed, of Sidney, Nebraska, who was in jail there for having murdered Henry Loomis, the preceding day, was taken out by about four hundred citizens and hanged to a telegraph pole in the main street of the town. The mob then dispered firing their revolvers in the air and shouting, "Loomis is avenged."

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—A special from Bryan, Texas, to the Galveston News says: Last night all the prisoners save one escaped from the jail at this place, a confederate of the prisoners concealed in the jail having overcome and secured the jailer. Among those that escaped are the Jones brothers, and Stearns, the murderer of Morse at Calvert, Texas, and Andrew Walker, murderer and bond counterfeiter. The prisoners secured the jail arms. Citizens are in pursuit.

FORT GRIFFIN, May 12.—The following are the particulars of the killing of Charles McCaffrey, private company A, twenty-second infantry, by Captain Lincoln, tenth regiment: McCaffrey was drunk, and meeting Captain Lincoln in a store, grossly abused and insulted him. Lincoln passed it over, and led McCaffrey out to show him his regiment. When they reached the sidewalk McCaffrey struck Lincoln on the chin, knocking him down. Lincoln arose, and, drawing a pistol, shot McCaffrey in the neck. He lived but twenty-two hours. Captain Lincoln was just starting with his regiment for Michigan, but was arrested and detained.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Considerable excitement was created this afternoon by the arrival of a cargo of rags from the south. Rumors were even started that it was infected, and the health officers took them in charge. It is probable that orders will be issued forbidding the bringing of rags here from the south.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, May 12.—Currie's trial has been set for June 23, but the assassin objects to setting it all. A number of able counsel have been employed by Currie, or his friends, among whom is his brother, the mayor of Shreveport, La. The tactics of the defense will be as follows: Currie's counsel will ask a continuance for another six months on account of a material witness being absent, and then for a change of venue to some other county. The line of the defense, if the trial comes on, will be insanity, but every influence will be used to stave off the trial, get rid of important witnesses and wear out the case.

CRUMBS FROM COBB.

A Murder in the Oregon District—The Rally of the Murphies.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MARIETTA, GA., May 12.—The report reached here that this afternoon in Oregon district, of this county, near Smyrna, a white man named McDaniel was struck in the head with a rock and instantly killed during a difficulty with another man, whose name is not known. The particulars are not at hand. The coroner and sheriff's officers have been summoned and have gone to the scene of the homicide.

The Murphy temperance union held a strong meeting to night. It has 334 members and wants a prohibitory liquor law.

A. D. U.

THE COLEMAN CASE.

The Reports of Shooting the Prisoner.

Atlanta can start rumors on as little capital as any city in the world. Yesterday several gentlemen asked the reporter why there was nothing in the paper about the shooting of a man at the barracks. As there had been no such event the reporter opened his eyes, of course, and asked an explanation. Somehow it had gotten all over the city that Coleman, the wretch who murdered a woman in Tennessee in 1865 was to be shot Saturday. Several curious individuals went out to witness the execution and were disappointed in fact if not in that strange feeling which prompts human nature to contemplate the horrible.

The real truth of the Coleman case is this: He is not to be shot at any time soon—probably not at all. The day was not set for his execution in 1865, when his hands were reeking with the crime. He escaped before the sentence was completed by the in-ertion of a date. After his capture the state courts took him in hand and a question of jurisdiction arose. The supreme court of the United States at length decided that the case should go to the military courts, and the prisoner was shifted back. He is now under the sentence which seemed to doom him in 1865, but the day has yet been set.

Coleman is hopeful of escape from death. The United States army authorities here have turned the case over to officials at Washington for advice and are now awaiting orders. Yesterday Coleman was walking about in the sunshine with a guard close by. He is a thin, cadaverous looking fellow. His case is as interesting as it is tragic

OFF FOR AUGUSTA.

The Atlanta Firemen Seeking New Laurels in Augusta.

The Atlanta firemen, with their machines, left yesterday afternoon at six o'clock for Augusta, where they go to contend for the prizes offered by the citizens of Augusta. The machines were loaded on flat cars and were protected from exposure by large canvas coverings. Mechanics fire company carried with it their engine and hose-reel. The following members of the company accompanied the machines:

Henry Karwisch, president; E. M. Forshaw, secretary; James Traynham, treasurer; H. G. Gullatt, foreman; W. B. Cummings, Luke Fenn, H. C. Smith, W. T. Moyers, R. L. Bean, John Austin, C. A. Clower, Wylie Feat, Eli Laird, Benj. Jones, C. B. Crow, W. L. Haynes, C. B. Shackelford, C. Allen, W. C. Dulleshaw, John Winn, J. E. Cummings, R. T. Fitzgibbon, John Domini, Jud Glenn, C. C. Crankshaw, Wm. Hollingsworth, O. C. Price, Albert Meyers, H. Meyers and J. D. Thorn.

R. E. Lee fire company took with them their engine. The members that accompanied it were, Julius Stroupe, J. M. Johnson, W. F. Forbes, Dave Longee, Dave Gann, William Gann, C. J. Ray, W. J. Stephens, John Harper, Jim Harper, W. B. Pinyan, J. M. Clay, John Jarvis and John Motes.

Several of the other fire companies of the city sent down delegations. Tallulah No. 3 will be represented at the celebration by W. J. Warlick, W. H. Lester and Zack Castleberry. Atlanta No. 1 sent Ed. Baldwin as their representative.

There was quite a number of citizens who accompanied the firemen on the trip to Augusta. Among them we noticed ex-Chief Joyner and lady, Chief Andrew Boos, S. B. Webb, George J. Johnson, Arch Anderson, H. H. Horsey, Charles Williams, Charley Curtis, John Campbell, and John T. McWhorter. A delegation of Marietta fire company No. 1 reached this city yesterday, and left with the Atlanta firemen. The organization was invited, but, as the whole company could not go, the following delegates were appointed to represent that fine fire company in Augusta: H. S. Root, A. C. Heggie, George D. Phillips and James Sauges. The boys left in the best of spirits and feel quite hopeful of success. They will reach Augusta this morning and will be met at the train by the Augusta fire department. In the contests that are to come off to-day, both of the steamers and the hose-reel will take part. The firemen will return to Atlanta on Wednesday.

POLICE INSPECTION.

How Brass Buttons Gleamed on Saturday.

As was announced in THE CONSTITUTION of Friday, the police force of Atlanta was inspected Saturday in the usual manner. At twelve o'clock the full force, consisting of thirty-seven men, were drawn up in line in the recorder's court-room. The men made a fine appearance. A good many of them wore new uniforms, but very few of them had their hands covered with gloves. It was the intention to have the men reviewed and inspected by the full board of police commissioners, but at the appointed hour only Mr. G. T. Dodd had arrived. That gentleman made a few remarks to the force of a complimentary character, and praised the chief for the excellent discipline that he had enforced among the men.

Recorder Milledge happened by accident to be in the vicinity of the police quarters, and at the request of Mr. Dodd made a few remarks to the members of the force. He defined the duties they had to perform while in the service of the city, and counseled the men in their every-day actions. Upon the conclusion of the inspection of the force the dress parade was dismissed, and the men were marched off to the various parts of duty.

The Library Meeting.

To-night there will be an annual meeting of the members and officers of the Young Men's library at the hall of the association. The annual reports of the officers and of the various committees will be submitted. These meetings are always of much interest to the members of the association. They give an insight into the true condition and improvement of the library. To-night will also be the time when nominations will be made for the various offices to be filled at the election next Tuesday night. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of members to-night, as business of importance will be transacted. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

THE FRENCH CABINET DIFFERENCES.

Garibaldi's Health—A Terrible Disease in the Caucasus—The Cattle Disease—The German Tariff—A Chinese Defeat—A New Batch of Cardinals, Etc.

LONDON, May 12.—Lord George F. Hamilton, vice-president of the council, to-day stated in the house of commons in reply to a question submitted by Mr. Mundella that various cattle cargoes recently arrived from the United States, were found to be suffering with pleuro-pneumonia.

A dispatch from Simla to Renters' telegram says that intelligence from Turkestan reports that the Chinese troops were twice successfully attacked by the Khirgise tribes from the Andijon district, and who now hold Rashgar. A Chinese army of 20,000 men is concentrated on the river.

A dispatch from Simon's bay, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 28th, says there has been no fresh fighting. Lord Chelmsford and

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 13, 1879.

THE serpents that squirm in the boots of the average republican statesmen are again making their influence felt.

LEDOUX is to be investigated. There is no such thing as tranquility for even our ablest and most highly-respected citizens.

THERE is still lack of information with respect to the amount of money sent to the suffering exodusters by the national emigration "aid" society.

IF any of Mr. Grant's friends and acquaintances believe that Mr. J. Sherman has no boom concealed about his clothes they will discover their mistake by getting out a writ of arousement.

POOR Wigfall, of Texas, little knew when he was disgracing Zachary Chandler in the senate before the war what a terrible revenge the old man would take. He has actually asserted that twelve southern senators hold their seats by fraud. Goodness gracious! What is to be done now?

THE army appropriation bill, divested of the features which Chandler's man Hayes found objectionable, was introduced in the house yesterday and put upon its passage. It was defeated by a vote of 101 to 109. With the exception of Ladd, of Maine, the greenbackers voted with the republicans.

THE loyal states ought to trot out their leaders and give them places in congress.

THE fact that congress has the entire season in front of it cannot be too often nor too earnestly impressed upon that body. Congressmen are employed by the people and paid by the year, and there is now no necessity whatever for hasty legislation.

THE Hon. Zachary Chandler is talking wildly. It is to be feared that the season is upon us when the venerable Michigan senator will go sailing around the streets of Washington in the early morning hours with nothing on but a red-flannel night-shirt and an unemployed corkscrew in his good right hand. We had hoped the war was over.

ONE of the most interesting contributions to the literature of yellow fever is the volume recently published by Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, of Louisville. The initial chapter is given up to the opinions of eminent physicians as to the origin and treatment of the disease. This is followed by descriptions of scenes in infected cities, historical sketches, the death-roll of victims, nurses, volunteer physicians and others. Copies can be obtained at the drug store of Messrs. Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds.

A FELLOW named McCoid, who appears to be a sort of half-humorous, harmless imbecile from Iowa, introduced in the house last Saturday a petition stating that the longer continuance of the session of congress is fraught with danger to the peace, as well as the financial and commercial interests, of the country, and that the "nation" is now standing upon the bloody and perilous precipice of revolution. To this Mr. COX objected, but the petition was nevertheless printed in that valuable literary receptacle, the Record. Yesterday, it was decided that the objection expunged the petition from the journal, and the speaker congratulated the minority upon the victory Mr. Cox had achieved for them. As democrats, we suppose it is our duty to congratulate Mr. Cox, and we probably will when we have time, if not before.

Beecher and the Benevolent Home.

Mr. Beecher was greeted in Cincinnati last week by an overflowing house, and the indications are that his southern tour will include a series of immense audiences. At Memphis policemen were necessary to preserve order in the line formed to secure reserved seats, and in Nashville all desirable seats have been sold. It is proper to state in this connection that Atlanta is Mr. Beecher's extreme southern departure. He did not intend to go below Tennessee, and he was induced to make Atlanta a part of what is his first and undoubtedly his last lecture tour in the south, at the solicitation of the friends of the Benevolent home. That institution desires to raise four hundred dollars. It is hampered by a debt of that amount, and the hope and belief are that this burden will be lifted by Mr. Beecher's lecture. The lecturer's fame is world-wide. Nothing need be said on that point. We simply desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that in attending the lecture of next Thursday night they will have the double satisfaction of hearing the most renowned pulpit orator of America, and of helping Atlanta's noblest benevolent institution throw off a load of debt that, small as it is, cripples its energies and disheartens its devoted managers.

Another Veto From Hayes.

While the veto of the new military bill which the fraudulent president sent to the house yesterday may occasion surprise in Washington, where the milk-and-water sloppiness of the administration appears to have made a deep impression on society, it will create no astonishment among those who have been witnesses of the gradual retreat of the executive from the mildly seasoned cider-bin of Mr. Rogers to the wickedly-stout political demijohn of the Hon. Zachary Chandler. Certainly, it will occasion no surprise among those who reflectingly observed the course and character of the events and the various processes of fraud by which Mr. Hayes was elevated to the office of president. The chief conspirator in this business was Mr. Zachary Chandler, and to him, instead of to the country, the allegiance of Mr. Hayes is due. The latter was compelled in the beginning to disarm the south and the democratic party, and having, most unfortunately, as we now believe, succeeded in this, he is now free to pursue the revolutionary course marked out for him by the man who, full of whisky and meanness, has progressed as a politician merely by staggering from one extreme to another.

In his message, the main portions of which are embodied in our telegrams, Mr. Hayes lays down the republican platform with great care and perspicuity. He formulates and elaborates the issue for 1880, and for this, perhaps, he is entitled to the thanks of the democrats. He is most painstaking in his statements, and for that reason it is not likely that the most ignorant voter in the land can, by any possibility, misunderstand or mistake his meaning. He throws off the mask of conservatism behind which he sheltered himself until the democrats could be prevailed upon to squint at the foul corruption which gave him his seat, and takes a position in the advance-guard of the centralists who have for so many years been engaged in a successful endeavor to disturb the peace of the government and destroy the symmetry of the republic. We do not say that Mr. Hayes does this of his own volition. It must be understood that he is led by the cars by Chandler and others of the revolutionists who participated in the conspiracy of 1876. At the beck and dictation of these men he boldly avows that the repeal of an act which allows the use of federal troops at the polls in time of peace is utterly opposed to "long-settled and important constitutional principles." No sane person not in Mr. Hayes's position, who was not the subservient tool of unscrupulous men, would give utterance to such a monstrous proposition, for no sane person acquainted with the constitution and the institutions which have grown up thereunder could for a moment entertain such a view. Nevertheless, we are thankful to Mr. Hayes for making the issue in such unmistakable terms.

There is not and there never has been, under the constitution of the United States, such a thing as a federal—or "national"—election within the meaning of the terms employed by Mr. Hayes. There never has been a constitutional election conducted by the federal authority, and there never has been a time except in time of war when the federal troops could be constitutionally ordered to keep the peace at the polls by the president of the United States. The law, the repeal of which Mr. Hayes has just vetoed, is unconstitutional, and it is for this reason that the democrats are anxious to wipe it off the statute book. Mr. Hayes and the republican party insist that it is constitutional—that its repeal comes within the meaning of the term "unconstitutional legislation"—and thus the issue is made up. Could the democrats desire anything better than this? Do they want anything better calculated to arouse popular enthusiasm than an issue which involves a campaign in favor of constitutional liberty?

Georgia in Congress.

Owing to various causes this record has been brought down only to the 22d ult. We take up the story from that date. On the 23d ult., Mr. Stephens presented the petition of A. R. Potts and others, that Dr. F. B. Culver be compensated for services rendered the government as Indian agent in effecting the treaty of 1861 with the "five tribes" of Indians. At Senator Hill's instance permission was given to Mrs. Fannie A. Thompson to withdraw from the files papers in relation to the bill for the relief of the heirs of General Wm. Thompson. General Phil. Cook was designated as one of the joint committee to escort the remains of Rush Clark to his late residence in Iowa. On the last day of April Mr. Stephens presented the petition of the administrator of Wm. H. DeGroot, for compensation for work done by the decedent under a contract with the government; also the petition of G. E. W. Sharretts, of similar purport, and papers relating to the war claim of Samuel I. Gustin. No other Georgia business was presented in the closing days of April. Very little business was transacted by either house outside of the consideration of the pending appropriation bills, over which speeches were made almost without number. This summary would, however, be incomplete if we neglected to give an extract from Senator Hill's remarks against the proposition in favor of extra mileage on account of the extra session. He said:

> Members of congress get $5,000 a year and mileage for one regular session. I do not propose to accumulate the expenses because of extra sessions. I know that some noise is sometimes made that an extra session of congress costs the government so much. I think, when members of congress are paid by the year, if the interests of the country require that they should attend here a dozen times, they ought to attend upon their regular salary, and not be increasing their pay on account of the extra sessions. I do not think anybody ought to get anything extra. That is my judgment about it. Half the year we are getting pay without service, any way. My own judgment is that the salary of a member of congress is too high any way. I have always thought so; and I think, therefore, I shall vote against the whole amendment.

In the house, on the 1st instant, the Warner coin and bullion—certificate bill was made the special order until disposed of. The test vote was 116 yeas, 108 nays. Messrs. Felton, Hammond, Persons, Smith, Speer and Stephens voted "ay;" Mr. Nicholls was absent by reason of illness, and Messrs. Blount and Cook were paired.

In the senate, on the 5th instant, Mr. Hill introduced a bill for the relief of Samuel I. Gustin. The bill for the prevention of endemic diseases was recommitted by a vote of 30 to 19. Mr. Hill voted "no" and General Gordon was absent. In the house the states were called for bills and resolutions. Mr. Blount introduced a bill for the relief of Macon, a bill to authorize the secretary of war to issue tents to the Second Georgia battalion, and a bill to create an additional judicial district in Georgia. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to authorize the making of ingots of fine gold or silver for export and manufacturing purposes, and a bill for the relief of Samuel I. Gustin. Mr. Smith introduced a bill for the relief of James Buchanan. Mr. Speer introduced a bill to repeal the duty on the importation of sulphate of quinine. Mr. Speer presented a petition relative to the establishment of a mail route from Cartecay to Blairsville, and Mr. Stephens the memorial of the Young Menn's Christian association of Savannah, for permission to occupy temporarily the military barracks in that city.

In the political votes Senator Gordon was paired, during his absence to attend the Cox trial, with Mr. Paddock of Nebraska. Mr. Blount urged the house last Wednesday to vote down the joint resolution looking to an enforcement of the eight-hour law. In the senate Mr. Hill took an active part in the debate that led to a reopening of the Spofford-Kellogg case.

The house, last Thursday, laid the joint resolution requiring an enforcement of the eight-hour law, on the table by a vote of 127 yeas and 90 nays. Messrs. Blount, Cook, Felton, Hammond, Persons and Smith voted "ay;" Mr. Stephens voted "no," and Messrs. Nicholls and Speer did not vote. Mr. Hammond was granted ten days' leave of absence on account of important business. Neither General Gordon nor Mr. Hill voted for the troops-at-the-polls bills, although both were present when the final vote was taken, last Friday. General Gordon was still paired with Mr. Paddock, and Mr. Hill had paired with Mr. Dawes with reference to an absence during the present week.

ONE of the newest duties of Mr. Rogers is to examine the bulging neck of Mr. Hayes every morning to see if the collar of the Chandlers is rubbing the hair. We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Rogers has thus far discovered no alarming symptoms of friction.

THE democrat who regrets Mr. Hayes's veto of the new military bill has very little party enthusiasm in his composition.

WE would be glad to have Mr. Stephens's opinion of Mr. Hayes's latest veto.

AS ARJUNCTS of the democratic party, the Chandlers and their man Hayes are more valuable than we had supposed. Will Hutchins, of the Post, please have transmitted to the Hon. Zachary the stiffest glass of grog that can be manufactured in the capital of the republic?

WE print elsewhere a full and careful summary of Mr. Hill's recent speech in the senate. In style, argument and delivery it was a magnificent effort.

OUR opinion is that congress will have settled everything fairly and squarely when it shall have presented to Mr. Hayes for his veto the repeal of the supervisor law. This will put everything in ship-shape for 1880. Meantime, there is no hurry about adjourning. The people pay congressmen annual salaries, and there is no necessity for any haste. Our representatives should be prepared to earn their money.

MOTTO for a bankrupt firm—In life they were together, and in debt they were not divided.

THE Hon. Gummy Blaze proposes to edit a new paper in Washington. This will save us the contemplated expense of employing this able citizen as a private correspondent.

WE trust that the editors who are on their way to the press convention will make it a point to call on THE CONSTITUTION. They will find the shoe-strings of the office untied and everybody prepared to shake.

NOW WE know what the issue in 1880 will be.

THE last veto seems to be altogether in the interest of your Uncle David D.

THE spontaneous combustion that damaged the office of the Detroit Post and Tribune should be a warning to other republican organs.

MR. HAYES pays another tribute to the efficacy of the mutton-suet the Chandlers have used upon his hitherto uncultivated hump.

ALL who beheld the Hon. Z. Chandler in the senate the other day, when he announced that twelve southern senators held their seats through fraud, agree that his tod. was on top.

ONE more veto will make us solid.

ST. PAUL, MINN., witnessed a large meteor Sunday. Like the Teller smelling committee it "exploded with a report."

WE are surprised at Mr. Rogers. Does he propose to contentedly straddle a cider-barrel and allow the government to crystallize at the expense of the states? Was it for this that he dropped poetry and became a statesman?

HAYES is not certain whether he is prepared to boom for Sherman or Grant. Why doesn't he inquire of the Chandlers?

POSTSCRIPT.

THE Georgia colonel is born, not made.

YAKOOB KHAN cannot, and therefore he has surrendered.

THE gold medals for the American expositioners at Paris have arrived.

A MICHIGAN paper says it is for Grant and Wheeler. Who is Wheeler?

JOHN SHERMAN is out home putting rollers under his boom.

THE New York Express nails at its mast-head the name of David Davis for the presidency.

ZACH CHANDLER'S private opinion is that the president has no more backbone than an india-rubber eel.

IF Uncle Sam Tilden wants to ride through in 1880, we advise him to give Pelton and Marble permanent leaves of absence.

WHEN an Ohio paper says "General Garfield is paving his way to the white house," are we to understand that he is still operating the DeGolyar contract up Pennsylvania avenue?

WHEN the paragraphers undertake to run the government Nat. Burbank, of the Picayune, shall be "ruler of the whoole navee." He chases A 1 on a "schooner."

THE Washington dailies are debating to whom they belong. The discussion, of course, possesses alarming interest for the country at large.

AT a meeting of Boston preachers, resolutions were passed welcoming the exodusting negroes to Kansas. Which was very disinterested hospitality in the Boston resoluters.

LOGAN, like most other half-breeds, proved a traitor to the cause he first espoused, but, in doing so, he fortunately relieved the confederacy of the shame of numbering him in its ranks.

IN GENERAL.

—Our consul at Lyons says silk will be scarce and high this year.

—London dispatches state that Whistler, the artist, is a bankrupt, with liabilities at £4,500.

—There is no more of the plague at Astrakhan, but spotted typhus, which is almost as bad, has taken its place.

—The English Wesleyan thanksgiving fund, established last year, now amounts to $550,000, and it increases at the rate of $20,000 a week.

—A dispatch from Calcutta reports further murders of princes at Mandalay. The king of Burmah must have as many relatives as the celebrated gentleman who is going about the country representing himself as the commander of the queen's navee.

—The Elliott-Dwyer bruising match lasted only twelve minutes and forty-five seconds—the quickest twelve rounds ever fought. Dwyer comes out of the mill with a very exalted opinion of his pugilistic abilities, and is now prepared to accept challenges from any gentleman anxious for fistic honors.

—Boston capitalists are interesting themselves in a project for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Huntingdon, West Virginia, its present terminus, to Cincinnati. This road is destined to become the fifth great trunk line from the east to the west, and in the future will do much to build up the prosperity of Virginia.

—England employs forty steamships in the west coast of Africa trade. The river Niger alone affords an annual business to that country of one million five hundred thousand dollars. France alternates with England in the establishment of trading posts, and perhaps does the largershare of exchange in products.

—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, is one of the most beautiful and youthful-looking women in Europe, and when at the celebration of her silver wedding the other day she entered the church, followed by the crown prince and her young daughter Gisela, she was so lovely that one would have taken her for a bride rather than a grandmamma.

—A memorial statue is to be erected on the Thames embankment, in London, to William Tyndale, the first translator of the Bible into English out of the original tongues. There was a monument erected to him in Gloucester, his native county, twelve years ago, but it is thought that the place where he preached and where he began his translation should also honor his memory.

—Queen Victoria has left golden opinions behind her in Italy. She talked with ease and kindness to the poor washerwomen of the lake, and the olivewood workers in their shop; she stopped her carriage and spoke pleasantly to the peasant boys, who doffed their caps as she passed, and she took great delight in the lovely scenery about her. She has returned to England in vigorous health.

—Mrs. Charles Dickens the widow of the eminent novelist, is considered by her medical attendant to be in great danger. Little hope is entertained of her recovery. Mrs. Dickens has suffered severely from illness during the winter, the immediate cause of suffering being the effects, now greatly aggravated, of an accident sustained several years ago at the Prince of Wales's thanksgiving.

—The Methodist church south has a slow time in freeing its publishing house from debt. The debt maturing next July is $300,000. The book committee report the aggregate assets of the house at $280,000, which would scarcely sell for $100,000 under forced sale. Dr. McFerrin has succeeded in getting subscriptions for over $100,000 worth of new four per cent bonds. The former agent had sold $100,000 worth of ten per cent bonds, which may now be redeemed by the money secured by the sale of the new bonds as soon as the additional $200,000 worth are sold.

—A review of the business transacted by the supreme court of the United States during the term which has just ended shows that the court has considered since last October 293 cases, in addition to twenty-nine passed and continued and six ordered for reargument. One hundred and seventy-six of the cases brought before it were argued orally and 117 submitted upon printed briefs. The number of cases finally disposed of, including those brought over, pending decision from the previous term, is 379. In 210 of these cases the decisions of the lower courts were affirmed, and in seventy-nine are reversed, the remainder having been docketed and dismissed, or settled by agreement between the contending parties. It thus appears that two cases of every five actually decided have resulted in a reversal of the judgments of the courts below.

Concealed Weapons.

Charleston News and Courier.

We publish to-day the ordinance passed by the city council of Augusta to aid in the more thorough execution of the state law against carrying deadly weapons concealed about the person. Recent bloody tragedies in Georgia, which are directly traceable to this pernicious habit, have aroused public attention to its danger and the necessity of its suppression, and the Augusta ordinance is merely a practical expression of the popular sentiment thus created. Fortunately Charleston has been spared any such painful lesson as the Alston murder, but in other parts of our state there have been deeds as bloody and if possible more inexcusable, although they have attracted less attention and the perpetrators have escaped the punishment which has been allotted to the Georgia criminal. In Charleston, too, if the habit has been no actual murder resulting from this practice, there have been disgraceful street fights which have endangered the lives of many innocent persons, and in which all concerned were as much to blame as if each bullet had found lodgment in a human heart. It behooves this people, therefore, to speak out, and following the example of our sister city, to take measures to remove an unseen danger which threatens continually the peace and safety of the community. The Augusta ordinance is a practical step in that direction. The city police daily make many arrests, and upon the persons arrested concealed weapons are often found. They are generally the very last persons who should be trusted with arms. They are drunkards, thieves and vagabonds, enemies of society, who are made ten times more dangerous by the possession of deadly weapons. The Augusta ordinance makes it the duty of the police officers to see that all such offenders are prosecuted to the extent of the law against carrying concealed weapons, and Augusta will thus be enabled to rid herself of a very dangerous criminal element. Charleston is at greater disadvantage in the fight against the habit of carrying concealed weapons than Augusta is, because we have no state law which makes the police officers of the city criminally liable for the practice of criminal offence against the police regulations of the city, and this should be done as effectively as possible.

Who Ruin the World?

Burlington Hawkeye.

We have left Chicago and are whirling along toward Burlington. I go out into the dining car to eat. I come back, and lo! a family has "squatted" in my seat. I am inclined to get mad and I think, indeed I do make a pretty good start at it. I jerk my overcoat angrily away from the recumbent shoulders of the honest but not stylish agricultural style who has made a mattress of it, and glare savagely down at a little bundle of blue and white baggage that those people have piled upon my seat. And lo! while I glare, a tiny, dimpled hand peeps out of the folds of the blue cloak, with baby nails, tinted like a shell; a flossy little halo of silky hair, with lids closed over the blue eyes, long lashes that fringe the white lids—ah! the baby is welcome to all the seat. Who can keep cross at the baby? Poor little dot, it will have to fight for its privileges after awhile.

Roscoe's Probable Epitaph.

Senatorial Pen Picture in the Springfield Republican.

That blond over there, busy opening his mail, is Roscoe Conkling. He is a finely-formed, fashionably-dressed man, but his legs are shorter than they used to be. Even the Fun Brummels will grow old. Some day his powers will begin to fail, then some talented young senator may come into the chamber and taunt the decayed leader, and he will retire from public life, disappointed and sour, perhaps. And when he is dead what will men say of him? Will they point to him as the representative of some great measure of statesmanship, or will they say: "He was talented, but he was selfish, and aimed, not to be on the right side, but on the winning side." "He was a politician, not a statesman?"

Mr. Key Burned the Bridges.

St. Louis Republican.

Some of the southern friends of Postmaster-General Key are astonished that he should approve the action of the president in vetoing the army bill; but if it be true that he has ambitions for the vice-presidency on the Grant ticket, his course admits of a ready explanation. Besides, what else could have been expected of Mr. Key? When he left the democratic party to go into the cabinet of Mr. Hayes, he burned all the bridges behind him, and adopted his new political associations with as much servility of acquiescence as if he had been a life-long radical.

Tilden's Best Hold.

Vicksburg Herald.

If there ever was a cunning old goat, Mr. Samuel Tilden is one. His cruise was not looming in this state to suit his friends. All at once a statesman of the name of McArdle wrote a tearing-things-loose sort of a letter to the National Republican, in which he announced that nothing could compel him to support Mr. Tilden. Ever since that letter Tilden stock has been going up in Mississippi. Now, if Mr. Tilden can get the Meridian Mercury and the Oktoloua Star to oppose him he will have a moderate chance to carry the state.

Hark From the Tomb!

Denver Tribune.

There is a reaction in progress now in favor of the republican party. From every side it is gathering new strength. Men who strayed away, blinded by false lights and trusting in pretty promises, are returning to the ranks. Believing that old issues are dead, they forsook them and fought for new, but the years have taught them their mistake. Dead questions have been called from their restless graves by the blundering folly of democratic leaders and the ghost must be heard.

Which will You Support?

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Democratic platform—Congress has the control over both the purse and the sword of the nation. Congress is to pass and the president to execute the laws. Republican platform—The man in the white house must order the laws and congress pass them. The man in the white house must control both the sword and the purse of the nation, control it, too, not with the consent but against the solemn condemnation of the American people and the American congress. Which is right?

California's Famous Constitution.

New York Times.

A mild form of socialism is now about to be tried in one of the states of the republic. Perhaps it is just as well that it should be tried in a distant part of the country, and in a state which always makes much of its own griefs, as well as of its own advantages. Many requirements of the new constitution are impossible of execution. Others will be evaded by corrupt officers. But enough will remain to bring disaster and financial distress upon the people.

The Sanitary Council's Measures.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

We do not think even the most hypercritical doctor can find fault with these proposed regulations. The medical profession should unite in aiding the state boards of health to carry them out. If we are ever threatened with a repetition of last year's danger, those sanitary measures, if properly executed, will certainly be the safeguard of the interior.

Is Too Great a Man.

Cleveland Herald.

Brother De La Matyr is too great a man to be in congress. He ought to be given the political economy professorship in some leading insane asylum.

An Offer of Kentucky Hemp.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The afterpiece to the Georgia hanging seems to have been quite as lively as that entertainment itself. The empire state should have all the rope she wants.

Now He May Run; That is, Boom.

Wheeling Register.

Secretary Sherman has sent his family to Europe and can now stay out as late of nights as any of the presidential candidates. The "boom" is about to begin.

Has Both Enterprise and Vim.

Eatonton Broad-Axe and Herniser.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is backed by more enterprise and vim than any journal with which we are acquainted.

A Heavy Recoil.

Philadelphia Record.

The gun loaded by the Californians to demolish the Chinese has kicked its owners over.

E. Chandler's Friday Speech.

New York Mail, rep.

Chandler was "loaded for bear" yesterday.

To My Old Coat.

Though hardly worth one paltry groat,
Thou'rt dear to me, my poor old coat;
For full ten years my friend thou'st been—
For full ten years I've brushed thee clean;
And now, like me, thou'rt old and wan,
With both the glow of youth is gone;
But worn and shabby as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

I've not forgotten the birthday eve
When first I donned thy glossy sleeve,
When jovial friends, in manting wine,
Drank joy and health to me and mine,
Our indigence let some despise;
We're dear as ever in their eyes;
And for their sakes, old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

One evening I remember yet,
I, romping, feigned to fly Lisette;
She strove her lover to retain:
And thy frail skirt was rent in twain,
Dear girl, she did her best endeavor,
And patched thee up as well as ever;
For her sweet sake, old as thou art,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
Poor coat.

Poor though we be, my good old friend,
No gold shall bribe our backs to bend;
Honest amid temptations past,
We will be honest to the last;
For more I prize thy virtuous rags
Than all the lace a courtier brags;
And while I live and have a heart,
Thou and the poet shall not part,
My coat.

—Peranger.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptibility to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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Destruction and Reconstruction:

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE LATE WAR,

By RICHARD TAYLOR,

Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army.

1 vol., 8 vo. Cloth. 274 Pages. Price, $2

"As a writer he is vigorous, sparkling, erudite, and entertaining to a degree. His opportunities for the observation of men and things have been such as few possessed, and he has made good use of them. Of course, he views the late war from a Southern standpoint, but both sides receive censure at his hands. The great interest in his book to many will, no doubt, be the sharpness with which he criticises men and measures. Where least expected, he pours fourth batteries of sarcasm and denunciation, and spares no one who he thinks deserves 'showing up.'"—New York Herald

"General Taylor is well known as one of the most able and accomplished gentlemen that served in the Southern armies. His volume must be pronounced by far the most creditable attempt made by a Southern writer to portray and interpret the great conflict which is the history of this country. There is hardly a page which does not hold some fact or thought worth citing. No book dealing with the war of secession has yet appeared from a source of equal authority whose disclosures are so boldly made and who conclusions are so sharply formulated. In more than one of his pages we seem to catch a foreglean of the hard, cold light of history itself."—New York Sun.

Sold by subscription at $2. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

Jos. Van Hall Nash, General Manager.

Mr. W. D. Hall and Mr. E. W. Ellis, Special Agents, 44 Marietta street. may13 co2w

GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, May 10, 1879.—Mrs. Louisa L. Landrum, wife of L. L. Landrum, (he refusing has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 31st day of May, 1879, at my office.

L. B. GRIGGS, Ordinary.

317 may 13 w2w

State of Georgia, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of L. W. Hunt and H. J. Lamar, of Bibb county, Georgia, and of Jessie W. Rankin and C. T. Swift, of Fulton county, Georgia, respectfully represents that they together, with such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, desire to become incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of the state of Georgia, under the corporate name of "THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY." The object of the said corporation is to manufacture and sell in the state of Georgia and elsewhere a certain medical compound, patented under the laws of the United States under the name of "Swift's Syphilitic Specific and Blood Purifier." The capital to be paid in is ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Petitioners desire that said corporation shall have a continuous succession for twenty years with the privilege of renewal from time to time in the future as the terms expire, and that they may sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to make and change from time to time such bylaws binding upon the members of the corporation as may not be inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, to have power to rent, lease, purchase and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary for the purposes or uses of said corporation, and to dispose of the same at pleasure, and that it have power to do all such acts and things as may be necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers and carrying out the objects of its creation.

Petitioners desire that the officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary and Manager—the last two offices to be filled by one person, who shall have the power to bind by contract or agreement the corporation within the scope of the legitimate business of the corporation; and that said Secretary and Manager shall be the only person in whom such power and authority shall vest.

Petitioners further desire that each member or stockholder of said corporation shall be bound for any debt or debts of the corporation only after the assets of the corporation shall have been exhausted, and then only in the same proportion to the whole indebtedness as the stock or interest owned by each member or stockholder bears to the whole amount of money paid into or stock taken in the capital stock or fund of the corporation.

Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate as aforesaid, with the privileges aforesaid. That this petition may be recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and that the same may be published in The Daily Constitution, a public gazette of the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton, once a week for one month; and after the expiration of said time that the court may pass an order declaring said application and petition granted.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

MILLEDGE & ELLIS, Attorneys for petitioners.

A true extract from the minutes of the superior Court of Fulton county.

may13diawlin J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12, 1879.

LOGAN & CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

C. RIB BULK SIDES 5.10.

White Corn, Burlap's Bags, 69 cents.

Delivered in Atlanta.

315 may13 d1t C. P. BURR & CO.

NOTICE.

I HAVE MOVED MY BUSINESS FROM 61½ Whitehall to 20 Broad street, corner of Walton, where I can be found at all times. Persons desiring cheap, well-made and beautiful fitting suits will do well to give me a call. I guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Respectfully,

may13 diw JOSEPH WEBB.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never seizes or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the

109TH GRAND MONTHLY AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,

Under the personal supervision and management of

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.,
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va., } Commissioners.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

309 may13d&wiw

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE

—OF—

REV. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D.D.

AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE LADIES' Society of Trinity Church, Dr. Hawthorne has consented to repeat his Lecture, "Be True to Thyself," at Trinity Church,

Tuesday Evening, May 13th,

At 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the church. Admission 50 cents. 288 may11 d2t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ORATOR,

WILL DELIVER ONE OF HIS GREATEST Lectures in this city,

Thursday Evening May 15th,

At DeGive's Opera House. Subject—"Reign of the Common People."

Admission..... $1 00
Reserved Seats..... 1 25

Sale of seats will commence at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store, Tuesday Morning. 297 may11 dtd

TOCCOA AND RETURN, $1.00.

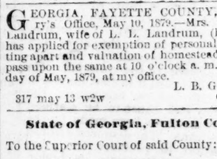
Thursday, May 15, 1879.

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

THE LADIES' PARSONAGE AND AID SOCIETY of St. Paul's church will have an excursion to Toccoa Falls, May 15, 1879, which will be

THE CHEAPEST EVER KNOWN!

Fare for ROUND TRIP—Atlanta to Toccoa, $1.00; Gainesville to Toccoa, 75 cents; all Stations this side of Gainesville, $1.00. Train leaves Atlanta, Thursday, May 15, at SEVEN o'clock a. m., sharp, arrives Toccoa 10:30; leave Toccoa at 5 p. m., arriving in Atlanta at 9:30 p. m. Tickets for sale by the committee now and at train on morning of departure. Refreshments furnished on train. 86 may4 dtd



RAWLEY SPRINGS.

Near Harrisonburg, Va.

This celebrated watering place in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, 2,000 feet above sea level, has Three Hotels, accommodating 600 to 800 guests. The waters are of a highly medicinal character, the air dry and pure, and the scenery magnificent.

First class accommodations in every respect, and terms moderate. Cheap round-trip tickets on sale at all principal points in the South. For Pamphlets, etc., address J. WATKINS LEE, *Charleston, S. C., until June 10th; after that time address*

C. A. SPRINKEL,
Treasurer,
Harrisonburg, Va.

305 may13 d2w1m

HAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY,

336 may13 d1aw6w Postmaster-General.

Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head for making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent. less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS.
Providence, R. I.

Beware of imitations.

311 may13 deod&w6m

**BE IN TIME.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mr. Reuben N. Edwards, an old and stellar citizen of Putnam county, is dead.

—Summer visitors are already putting in appearance at Indian Spring.

—The crops in Butts are in good condition. Plums and peaches will be plentiful.

—The season for front-gate flirtations is now well-advanced, and all true-lovers are in favor of taxing the yard-dogs.

—The Butts County Argus has settled on General Toombs as its choice for next governor.

—There is a perpetual conflict between the column and new advertisements, and sometimes is the crush of matter it goes to the wall.

—Bill Arp's rheumatism dodge has not fatigued Mrs. Arp, but impaired Bill's usefulness as a citizen of Macon. William will not take his "Cousin" Frank along with him on his next tour.

—George Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, is the roughly in love with his secretary, and that's the reason he gets along so well. There are nineteen babies in Pulaski county named after George.

—The controversy between the Eatonton Messenger and the Sandersville Courier, has reached that stage when it is in order for Colonel William Brewington to step to the front and propose to arbitrate matters.

—Tom Bird Powell, a colored youth of Bainbridge, is only ten years old, but he is exceedingly handy with a knife to cut a little boy. Thomas should be apprenticed to a chain-gang.

—Captain Hut Adams, of Eatonton, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New York, where he goes for the purpose of purchasing some watermelon seed for Mr. Eddie Reid.

—Captain Frank Burnet, a conductor on the Macon and Augusta railroad, has been arrested because he refused to wear the uniform and regulation cap and button of a conductor.

—It is said to be no unusual sight in the ranges of southwest Georgia to find valuable dogs in one pine tree, and a buzzard sitting at the foot starving them to death. It will thus be seen that our civilization is a failure.

—The editorial veterans of Georgia are dying in in couples of seven or eight. There is an air of confirmed leisure about the young wretches that augurs well for the prosperity of the press. George Woods, for instance, looks really tlazzy, as we said would put it.

—The Griffin Sun—we hope it is the Sun this time, for we frequently credit things to the sprightly contemporary which it disowns—understands that Mr. Sam Carmichael, of Butts county, recently lost a male calf born on his place which has the slightest portion of a tail. His near neighbor, Mr. J. Thornton, also had a litter of kittens born with very short tails.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. John D. Boone, mayor of Griffin, was burned recently in Fayette county. The Sun says it was occupied by his overseer, and everything was a total loss. The dwelling was one of the most elegant in this section of the country, and the loss is about $6,000, which falls mostly on Mr. George. The origin is unknown, but there are some suspicious circumstances which may result in finding out the cause.

—The Butts County Argus says that on the plantation of I. W. Nolen, in that county, the other day, several little negroes were left at home while their parents were at work in the field. The baby cried and the old lady, a boy about seven years old, whipped him to make it hush. Losing all patience, he took a stick and struck it on the head several times, breaking its skull in two places. When the mother came home that night she found the baby dead. The boy owned up to the killing. The spirit of murder seems to have entered even the hearts of babes and sucklings.

—About two weeks ago the Augusta Chronicle mentioned that J. S. Lane & Co., proprietors of the Sales gold mine, in Lincoln county, had sent to Mr. G. P. Curry a brick of gold valued at $1,200. The other day Mr. Curry received three more blocks of gold from the same mine, the three weighing fifteen pounds and worth about $3,000. This was taken out of the mine in two weeks and two days, by five men. The gentleman, who brought this valuable product of Lincoln county to the city stated that they were now working an exceedingly rich vein about 100 feet below the surface. In several instances a quart of earth yielded between fifty and sixty dollars of gold. With better machinery, the mine would probably yield much more heavily. All is the discovery of such a mine in California would cause thousands of people to settle in its vicinity.

—Colonel H. H. Jones, writing from Cuthbert to the Macon Telegraph, says: On the afternoon of the 6th instant this city was visited by a terrific hail of rain and hail, accompanied by wind equal in violence to a cyclone. Its track lay about four miles south of Cuthbert, and was from one to two miles in width, tending in a northeasterly direction. The writer could hear it roaring in the distance like pent-up thunder, while around, lofty cloud enveloped the northern horizon. Several hours afterwards startling news from the storm began to come in. The hail had been unprecedented. Among the sufferers Rev. J. E. Godfrey had his gin-house cabins, barns, fences and every building on the plantation, save the dwelling, utterly demolished, with an almost total destruction of his crop. Mr. C. C. Adams fared nearly as badly. He had an excellent crop of wheat all headed out, literally torn to atoms and prematurely mown. Nearly every pane of window glass in his house was smashed, the corn cut into tatters, cotton literally exterminated and fruit trees stripped of their burden. The hail was as large as the egg of a guinea fowl, and covered the ground six inches deep on a level, with drifts in gullies and the corners of fences two feet in depth. The next morning that gentleman brought into town and exhibited large boughs of peach trees not only denuded of fruit and foliage but literally peeled as though the bark had been removed with a knife. He had with him also a bucket of hail, gathered since the rain, and after a whole night had intervened, which were still as large as partridge eggs. Weeds, cabbages and vegetables of every description were completely riddled, and his cotton was non inventus. We have secured a peach tree limb and some other storm relics, and will bring them home this evening to convince the doubting Thomases of your city. The worthy sheriff of the county, Mr. Lovett Smith, told the writer that all of his grown poultry had been killed by the hail and not one in a hundred of the head of wheat in his crop was left standing. Both corn and cotton were ruined; his windows broken and the shingles on the roof of his dwelling so split up and damaged by the hail-stones that the interior was flooded with water. When he reached home that night from court he found Mrs. Smith attempting to dry before a blazing fire sufficient bedding for the use of the family. The crop of Mr. A. J. Moye also was destroyed, and at noon the next day thousands of bushels of hail-stones might have been gathered on his premises. Such is a brief description of this terrible providential visitation. Had it been general all over the state the whole land would be clothed in mourning.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 11, 1879.

EXCHANGE—	
Buying at par	Selling ¾ prem.
BONDS—	
Georgia 6s 107@108	Atlanta City 8s 106@108
Georgia 7s 110@112	Atlanta 10s 111@112
Georgia 7s gold 110@112	Augusta City 7s 98@100
Georgia 8s 113@112	Savannah City 7s 103@105
So. Car. valid 6s 85@ 90	Macon City 55@ 60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s 106@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Mor. & W P R R 1st mortgage 101@108	Ga. R. R. 6s 100@102
	A. & W. P. R. R. 110@112
	Central R. R. 7s 109@111
	So. West R. R. 7s 100@102
	M. & W. R. R. 7s 100@102
	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds 105@108
Atlanta Water 98@100	
Atlanta City 7s 98@100	
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R. 85@ 87	South Wes R R. 103@105
Central R. R. 72@ 74	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R. 108@110	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4.87¾; short $4.88¾. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Evening.—Money 2½. Exchange $4.87¼@$4.87½. Governments firm; new fives 103¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed firm and advancing.

N. Y. Central 118¾	Chicago & N.W. 61¾
Erie 27	Preferred 93¾
Lake Shore 73¾	Rock Island 122¾
Illinois Cent al 96¾	Western Union 103¾
Pittsburg 90¾	

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin $122,246,845 Currency $43,710,543

LONDON, May 11.—4.15 p. m.—Erie 28¾.

PARIS, May 11—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 4c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta May 11, 1879.

Cotton firm; middlings 11¾c; low middlings 11¼c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 1,600, all American; futures opened buyers offering 1-32 less; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 6 13-16; June and July delivery 6 27-32@6 13-16; July and August delivery 6⅝; August and September delivery 6 15-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6⅝; uplands, low middling clause, September delivery 6 15-16; futures quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—4:00 p.m.—Sales of American 5,700 bales; uplands low middling clause, May and June delivery 6 27-32; June and July delivery 6⅝; July and August delivery 6 15-16; August and September delivery 6 31-32; October and November delivery 6 21-32@6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause Septemberand October delivery 6 31-32@7; October and November delivery 6 21-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—5:00 p. m.—Cotton futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 280 bales; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 12 9-16; futures steady,

May	12.31	July	12.66
June	12.48	August	12.78

NEW YORK, May 11—Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 193 bales; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 12 9-16; exports to Great Britain 11,962; to France 496; net receipts to-day none; gross 2,313; futures closed firm; sales 8,7000.

May	12.43@12.45	September	12.56@12.57
June	12.56	October	11.79@11.80
July	12.74@12.75	November	11.40@11.41
August	12.85@12.86	December	11.29@11.30

Consolidated net receipts 3,168

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 379 bales; gross 381; sales none; stock 7,778; exports constwise 256.

NORFOLK, May 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 229 bales; gross —; stock 9,683; sales 25; exports constwise 209.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11¾, net receipts none; gross 272 bales; sales 225; stock 3,172; exports to France 496; constwise 20.

BOSTON, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 135 bales; gross 496; sales none; stock 5,030.

WILMINGTON, May 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 4 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 603; exports constwise 372.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 273 bales; gross 274; sales to spinners 507; stock 9,084.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 1,011 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 5,385; exports to Great Britain 5,017.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 1,594 bales; gross 1,656; sales 1,500; stock 86,075.

MOBILE, May 11.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 349 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 8,162; exports constwise 43.

MEMPHIS, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 300 bales; gross 2,085; sales 225; stock 26,542.

AUGUSTA, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 24 bales; sales —; shipments 31.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 22 bales; gross —; sales 25; stock 6,826; exports constwise 292.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—9@10c.
BUTTER—choice 18; common to fair 8@10; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, mixed 22½@25; spring 15@20.
BEESWAX—28@29¢.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2½; unpeeled 1¾@2.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—$1.10; scarce.
OATS—45@48.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90
CORN—owing to the scarcity of white corn in the west and the exhaustion of the supply in Tennessee corn is very firm at 70c with a strong probability of going much higher.
MEAL—60@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet $1.00 per bushel; Irish, new $6.00; old $2.75; good demand.
ONIONS—none.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $3.50@$4.50 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½@16½; old Government 25@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8½. New Orleans 7¾@9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6.50@$6.75.
BACON—Clear sides 6½; sugar-cured hams 9@9½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5½; clear sides 6.
LARD—Tierces 8¾; buckets 9¼; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 15c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2¼; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none; North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20@25; white oak 30@35; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins 4 00@8 00 doz.
HIDES—10@11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—¾ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00@3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Tobacco.

Since a settlement of the tax question, and a continual advance in leaf tobacco prices are very firm with an upward tendency; stock ample and trade active. Curellable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium $8@44c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in palls 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted 50c; other brands and grades 40@90c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.25 ₰ box; Apples, northern $4.50; Oranges, Florida $2.50@$3.50 ₰ 100; Messino $4.00 Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25@2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 75c; Currants 7½@8; Citron 20@25; Figs 13@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@8; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Flour firmer and, in instances 5@10c higher; southern flour quiet but firm; common to fair extra $5.00@5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@6.75. Wheat irregular and unsettled; winter ½c@1c better, but at the close buyers refused to pay the advance; ungraded winter red $1.08@$1.15; No. 1 red do. $1.18¾@$1.18½. Corn a shade easier with a very light trade; ungraded 41@45½; No. 3 ₰¾. Oats about steady. Coffee unchanged and quiet. Sugar in fair demand and steady. Molado 5; Cuba 6¾@5 5-16; fair to good refining quoted at 6¼@6 7-16; prime 6½@6 9-16; refined in good demand and firm. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm. Carolina 6¾@7. Louisiana 6 to good 6¼@6½. Rosin dull at $1.32½@$1.35. Turpentine quiet at 29½@30. Pork firm and very quiet; old mess spot $9.00@$9.12½; new quoted at $10.00@$10.12½. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard easy; prime steam spot 6.32½@6.39½. Whisky dull at $1.04½. Freights quiet.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.75@$4.00; No. 1 $4.50@$4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.50. Wheat steady; red and amber $1.05. Corn steady and in good demand; white 31; mixed 29. Pork steady at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7½; go. kog ₰¾. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3.50@3.62½; clear ribs 4.70; clear sides 4.90. Bacon firm; shoulders 4.00; clear ribs 4.12½; clear sides 5.37½. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9½. Whisky $1.02.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Flour strong; family $4.70@$5.00. Wheat active, firm and higher; red $1.04@$1.08. Corn quiet but firm at 37@38. Oats higher at 30@33. Pork quiet but firm; held at $10.00. Lard in good demand; current make 6.00; steam held at 6.10. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; shoulders 3.50; clear rib 4.55.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Flour in good demand and tending upward; spring extra $4.25@$4.50; Minnesotaextra $4.75; low grades $2.00@$2.75; western patents $5.00@$6.00; Minnesota $6.00@$7.00; special brands $8.00; winter extra $4.25@$4.75. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 99 cash and May; 98¾ June and July; No. 3 do. 84; rejected 72. There is a strong feeling, and the higher prices are due chiefly to the hot dry weather in the grain region, which is very unfavorable for the crops. Corn active, firm and higher; 32⅝ cash; 36@36¾ June; 37 asked July; rejected 34½. Oats strong and higher; 27½@27¾ June; 25@25¼ July. Pork steady and in fair demand; $9.50 cash and June; $9.65 July. Lard quiet but steady; 6.10 bid cash; 6.12½ asked June; 6.12½@6.15 July. Bulk Meats firm but not quotably higher. Whisky steady and unchanged. At the close wheat was strong and higher; 99¾ cash; 99¾ June; 99¾ July. Corn strong and higher; 36¾ asked June; 37¼ asked July. Oats stronger and higher; 28 bid May; 28¾ June; 28¼ July. Pork in good demand and a shade higher; $9.60 bid June; $9.70 bid July. Lard in good demand and a shade firmer; 6.10 bid June; 6.17½ July.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour strong but quiet; Howard Street and superfine $4.25@$4.50; extra $4.75@$4.85; family $5.00@$6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.50@$5.00; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm and higher; western steady; southern red $1.15@$1.17; amber $1.19@$1.20; No. 2 Pennsylvania red do.; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.17½@$1.17¾; May $1.16¼@$1.16⅝; June $1.16¾ @$1.17⅛; July $1.14@$1.14⅝; August $1.11. Corn firm and higher; western firm; southern white 48@50; yellow 44¾. Coffee steady but quiet; Rio, cargoes, 10¾@16. Whisky dull at $1.07.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION, and *all* Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, relieves pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.
DYSPEPSIA
HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. Case from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*
GENERAL AGENTS WANTED AND CANVASSING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.
HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents.
Price, 25c. ; Large Bottles, *half pint*, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, *prepaid*. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.
Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.
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MONEY TO LOAN,
The United States Home and Dower Association,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital,	$1,000,000
Paid Capital,	400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum.
Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.
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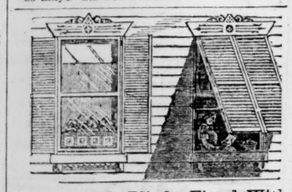

New or Old Blinds Fitted With
DEABORN'S
BLIND AWNING FIXTURES.
Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.
Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.
BOSTON BLOWER CO.,
59 apr6 d2taw3m tues thur Boston, Mass

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 30th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

No. 2 EAST DAILY.		No. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washi'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled'v'e	3 30 p m	" Washi'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

Full Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent

458 apr25 d1m

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES, BOOTS, ETC.

JOHN RYAN,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
HAS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION HIS (SECOND)
Spring Stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, Hats and Trunks.

Business in New York this Spring having been very dull has left a great many Importers and Manufactures with a large surplus of goods and the market being deserted by buyers and with poor prospect of unloading, they have been forced to slaughter goods at any prices they could get. JOHN RYAN seeing the condition of the Dry Goods and

The Great Cutting in Freight Rates!

ent at once his buyers to attend the Great Trade sales, and being the only representative from Atlanta at the time, to him only can the citizen look for one of the Bargains he has now the pleasure to state he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and will offer:

15 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 65 cents, worth $1.00.
23 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 75 cents, worth $1.15.
17 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00, worth $1.50.
21 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.25, worth $1.75.
45 pieces Striped Silks, Black and Gray, Black and Brown, Black and Blue, from the great failure in White street, at 45 cents, worth 65 cents. CAN NOT BE EQUALLED IN the UNITED STATES FOR PRICE.
23 pieces Checked Silks in Fancy Colors and Mode Shades, at 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
65 pieces Solid Colored Silks, beautiful shades, from 75c, 85c, $1.00 to $1.25 per yard.
7 pieces Satin Striped Silks at $1.50, worth $2.50.
5 pieces Damasse in Blue, Cardinal and Plum, from the great fire in North street, where so many barely escaped being crushed by the falling walls, was saved by those gallant firemen and sold at Underwriters' Special Sale to JOHN RYAN.
70 pieces, all colors Grass Cloth at 8 cents, worth 12½ cents.
72 pieces Genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 10 cents, worth 15 cents.
82 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 12½c, worth 20c.
16 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 15c, worth 23c.
20 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 20c, worth 30c.
9 pieces Bleached Table Damask at 50c, worth 75c.
7 pieces Bleached Table Damask at 75c, worth $1.10.
6 pieces Bleached Table Damask at $1.00, worth $1.50.
13 pieces left of that Irish Linen, slightly wet, at 40c, would be very cheap at 70c. if not wet. From the tremendous peremptory sale of Welmading, Hagust & Co., for cash was received—
13 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 50c, worth 70c.
12 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 55c, worth 80c.
19 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 75c, worth $1.10.
15 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 95c, worth $1.25.
713 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, pretty styles, at 8c, worth 12½c.
64 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, new styles, at 6c, worth 10c.
76 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, light shades, new designs, at 12½, worth 20c. 1,476 pieces Damasse Cretole Saladi Tesphescore and Satin Stripes at 25c, would be cheap at 40c. To enumerate this stock would require fifty times the space.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

For the last Month John Ryan has been negotiating with three parties in the Eastern Market to purchase their entire stocks of Boots and Shoes, and having succeeded most satisfactorily, and having bought and paid Cash for 1,450 cases of Shoes, got them at his own prices. This is a tremendous stock of Shoes. Just imagine as large as any fourshoe Stocks in the State. He finds that he has not sufficient room to store them all, and now to make a great rush and clean out these three Great Bankrupt Stocks, he will offer shoes at prices about half the cost of Manufacturing.

See His Bargain Counters.

TREMENDOUS LEADERS! 1,762 pairs Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Shoes and Slippers at 50c. 3,254 pairs of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Boys, Gents' Shoes and Slippers, at 75c. 2,167 pairs Ladies', Misses', Children's, Boys' and Gents', Shoes and Slippers, at $1.00, and thousands of Shoes on his other counters at prices that will astonish all who see them—Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes a specialty. 60 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, New Spring Styles, from 10c. to $2.50. You will find by inspection that these hats are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than at any hat store. 70 cases Men's Black Wool Hats at 40c. worth 75c. 63 cases Men's Black Wool Hats at 75c. worth $1.50. 27 cases Men's Black Fur Hats at $1.00, worth $1.75. Call early and see these hats as they are decided bargains. These are the prices that stun, stagger and dumfound the respectable regular tramping along the old fashioned course—6 months time.

Parasols! Parasols! Parasols!

Something new. Pretty handles at prices 35 per cent. lower than last season. This department, one of the largest in his establishment, contains more different styles and a greater variety of handles than any other stock south of Philadelphia.

75 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.00, cheap at $2.00.
112 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.25, cheap at $2.50.
130 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.50, cheap at $2.75.

UMBRELLAS JOHN RYAN has made special contract with manufacturers for their sale in Atlanta, and will sell them at the same prices asked by the company.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Ribbons, Ruchings, Zephyrs and Fancy Goods Department

Is simply immense, covering a space of 125 feet by 40. This Department is at all times filled with novelties of the season, and nothing can be asked for that he has not, and for prices it is a well known fact throughout Georgia that JOHN RYAN leads with low prices.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

From the United States Manufacturing Company, on consignment for a short time, 900 Unlaundried Shirts which will be sold at 60c. each. This Shirt is linen bosom and cuffs and 3-ply. This Shirt was made for a Baltimore merchant to retail at $1.00, but he not coming to time with the required cash, they were shipped to JOHN RYAN, Atlanta, to be sold on account of shipper.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

Grand opening of Carpets, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains and Window Shades this spring. Who has ever before heard of a merchant being compelled to purchase two stocks of carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings in the spring? No one. But such is the case with JOHN RYAN. Having adopted the same course in his Carpet Department as in Dry Goods, of selling under every one, he has succeeded in building up a trade for Carpets in Atlanta only equalled in New York.

115 pieces Tapestry, Brussels, just opened, new designs, fresh goods from the factory, at prices still lower.
75 pieces extra Super Ingrain, new and beautiful designs, just out, embracing the well known brands of Hartford, Lowell, Auburn and others.
96 pieces Ingrain Carpeting from 25 to 50c.
35 pieces Hemp Stripes from 15c. up.
67 pieces Matting in fancy colors, plain, white and checked, from the late great Matting sale on Church street

What chance, in the name of heaven, have other men, with their long-winded, aristocratic quotations, when brought into the glare of this honest, earnest, unanswerable logic, these silent, solid, stubborn and matchless figures that will not and cannot lie.

JOHN RYAN'S goods were all bought for cash, and money is the lever that will unearth for you that now hidden success. It is the power that will place you head and shoulders above your compeers, and, instead of leading you along the quagmire of the low lands, will at once plant you upon the shining heights that command the plaudits of your patrons and the admiration and respect of your competitors, wearing the deserved and enduring honors of final triumph.

Send all orders for Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, and Hats to the great house of

JOHN RYAN,

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION. 393 apr20 sun,tues&thurs4w ATLANTA, GA.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,
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At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

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IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,
—ARE THE—
Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12 7-16c; in Atlanta at 11½@.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, slowly falling barometer, easterly winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and numerous light rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 12, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Cent	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.98	67	74	N. E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Augusta	30.06	70	85	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cordiana	29.88	70	80	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.9	74	72	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	29.96	74	76	S. E.	Fresh	.0	Clear.
Key West	29.93	77	61	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.95	72	80	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Montgom'y	29.98	72	67	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.95	74	72	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.01	70	90	E.	Fresh	T	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.04	63	83	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.00	2	49	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.97	74	51	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
4 06	29.95	74	51	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.98	68	69	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.98	67	74	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29.994 | Maximum ther.... .75
Mean daily ther.... 68.02 | Minimum ther. .... .65
Mean daily humid. 67.07 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine.
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
598 mar25,'79 dly

City Tax Delinquents.

A large number of you have either refused or neglected to make your returns of personal property and street tax to the City Tax Receivers as the law requires, and this is to notify you that all who fail to do so on or before the 1st day of June, that fi. fas. will be issued for double tax and placed in the hands of Marshal Douglass for collection. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Respectfully,
J. O. HARRIS, C. T. R.
254 may11 d2t—sun tues

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878—d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Be in time—Commonwealth Distribution.
Rawley Springs—C. A. Sprinkel.
Mail Lettings—D. M. Key.
Horsford's Bread Preparation.
Personalty—L. B. Griggs.
Application for charter—Milledge & Ellis.
Louisiana State Lottery—M. A. Dauphin.
Destruction and Reconstruction.
Notice—Joseph Webb.
The Hygeia Hotel—Harrison Phoebus.
Logan & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 13, 1879.

Members of the various Conventions and visitors in the city can procure copies of The Atlanta Daily Constitution, in separate wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents a copy. Apply at the office, No. 34 Broad street.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mr. John L. Taylor, of Savannah, is in the city.

—Colonel Willis A. Hawkins, of Americus, is in the city.

—General Robert Toombs, of Washington, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Judge Hugh Buchanan and lady, of Newnan, are at the Kimball.

—Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, is in the city.

—Don't forget Dr. Hawthorne's lecture at Trinity church to-night.

—Price of reserve seats for Henry Ward Beecher's lecture $1.25 each.

—"Be true to thyself" at Trinity church to-night.

—See the fine Millinery at Mrs. McCormick's, 31 Whitehall street. may10 3t

—Henry Ward Beecher Thursday evening.

—Dr. Hawthorne's lecture at Trinity church to-night.

—Be sure to enjoy the rare treat of hearing Mr. Beecher next Thursday evening.

—Mr. George P. Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, is at the Kimball.

—Go this morning and buy your seats for the lecture Thursday evening.

—Mr. J. W. Ayers, of the Franklin County Register, is at the Kimball.

—Reserve seats now on sale for Rev. Mr. Beecher's lecture. Price $1.25 each.

—Judge James S. Boynton, of Griffin, is in the city.

—There will be a grand excursion from Augusta to Charleston on May 14th. Fare round trip $2 50.

—Help Atlanta's only public hospital by going to hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher next Thursday evening.

—Major Joseph Ganahl, of Augusta, and Mr. James F. Alexander, of Rome, are at the Kimball.

—Mr. Charles A. Sindall, of Macon, secretary of the Southern railway and steamship association, is at the Kimball.

—Colonel Virgil Powers, of Macon, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. R. H. Hill has been appointed southern passenger agent of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta.

—Go to hear Mr. Beecher. Assist the Benevolent home. Secure reserved seats this morning. Mr. Beecher lectures Thursday evening.

—Mr. Beecher will lecture only once in Atlanta, and that next Thursday evening. He preaches the following Sunday in his own pulpit, Brooklyn.

—Beecher. Henry Ward Beecher, the world's greatest orator, will lecture in our city at DeGives' opera house Thursday evening next. Reserved seats now on sale at $1.25 each.

—Those who suffer with neuralgia or headache can now rejoice. Since the unfailing specific, Neuralgine, has been discovered, hundreds attest its great virtues. Hutchison & Bro., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

—Miss Stella Bostick and Miss Mamie Brantley left Saturday for Macon, where the former young lady will spend a short visit with the latter at her home in that city. Miss Brantley, for some weeks past, has been the guest of Miss Bostick, and during her stay here has been a quite a favorite in Atlanta society.

THE News' Berlin correspondent states that disruption of the national party seems imminent, in consequence of certain successes in the tariff bill.

THE BAPTISTS.

Proceedings of the Convention—The Italian Mission Considered—The Work of Agencies, Etc.

MONDAY, May 12, 1879.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., and opened with prayer by Rev. E. R. Carswell, Sr., of Georgia.

On motion of T. W. Eason all speeches, except by chairmen of committees, and special orders were limited to five minutes.

The rules were suspended and the report of the committee on Italian missions was read by Rev. D. E. Butler, chairman. The report esteemed the Italian mission as an important one, and that the convention should congratulate itself at the good work so soon accomplished, even in Rome itself. The chapel in Rome is a home for our missionaries. The mission is an established fact. The path of duty is plainly marked out. If this work is brought directly before the brethren the contribution of men and means will be largely increased. The committee submitted a resolution that the brethren of all the churches make the mission a subject of constant prayer and of regular and increasing contributions. The report was adopted.

The rules were again suspended and the report of the committee on agency work was read by Rev. T. C. Teasdale, chairman.

The committee report that in their opinion the work is one of real and lasting importance. They recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

That a broad observation discovers the fact that our churches are not only able to support our missions liberally, but that they are willing to do so when they are properly informed and instructed.

That the true link between the board and the churches are the pastors, to whom mainly the board must look for the securing from their people of the needed supplies.

That the boards be requested to appoint an executive committee in every state where it is practicable, whose duty it shall be, by correspondence or otherwise, to induce the pastors to adopt some systematic plan to raise funds for the objects of the convention. That it is recommended that it be left to the discretion of the respective boards to employ agents in those states, where, in their judgment, it may be deemed necessary.

That in the opinion of the committee, the chief work of an agent should be to induce the pastors and churches to make regular contributions to the objects of the convention without afterwards needing his presence; and, in general, he should not take collections where the work is regularly and effectively done by the pastor; and that an agent's usefulness should be measured not by his own immediate collections simply, but mainly by his bringing up pastors and churches that have previously done but little, to the practice of systematic benevolence without dependence on agents. That emphatically the hope of the boards and of the convention is the presence and power of the Holy Ghost in our churches, the gift of which should be the burden of the prayer of every lover of our southern Zion and of our united race, and with which a career would open before our convention in comparison with whose productiveness of good, its past successes would only be as the first fruits to the ample harvest, the dewdrops to the to the plentiful shower.

Rev. T. C. Teasdale supported the report in an able and elaborate speech, concluding that the truth must be brought in direct contact with the mind and heart through agents. The importance of the work was not to be measured by its results.

Rev. G. A. Nunnally, of Rome, Georgia, said: That the action which the Georgia Baptist convention had taken should not be construed into hostility to the boards of this convention. These boards were born on Georgia soil, and so long as Georgia's fertile plains waved with a harvest they should be fed. Whenever Virginia, the Martha of the southern household, should be too troubled with much serving, that Georgia, the Mary of the Baptist sisterhood, was ready to break the box of ointment and anoint them afresh for their high mission. And recovered, restored, resuscitated, and rejuvenated, we will send them forth again to the field that is ready for the husbandman.

In regard to agencies, he said:

1. They were valuable for special occasions where a specific work was needed, but not where continuous work was progressing. The mission work is for all time.

2. They were valuable in organizing plans, in reducing chaos to system, but when that was done their service could be dispensed with.

3. They are valuable in giving information when only messengers in person can bear that information, but in the progress of improvement our means of communication by mail and railroad—by press and letter—is sufficient for all needful purposes.

3. They are valuable as formative forces, but an encumbrancy upon the perpetuity of an enterprise—just as our large army and navy are needed to establish a government, but if maintained after the organization of the government they bring trouble and ruin.

He also said the agency system had many objectionable features:

1. It relieved pastors of a sense of their obligation and led to a neglect of their duty.

2. It imposed a burden of expense upon the cause and this chilled and checked the spirit of missions and benevolence in the hearts of the brethren.

3. It frequently interfered with the established plans and systematic benevolence of the churches.

4. It has failed heretofore to bring in the funds necessary to work as desired. This was evident from the embarrassed condition of the boards, the withdrawal of missionaries from the fields, and the spasmodic efforts that were always at our conventions.

5. The agency system was objectionable in that it created a temporary enthusiasm that induced brethren to pledge beyond their ability, for which they heartily repented afterwards.

6. The agents cannot visit the places—the rural districts in the outskirts—where their work is mostly needed.

7. The agency system is such a cumbrous organization that the money given by the brethren cannot be traced to its destiny.

In conclusion, he said he did not complain at the boards for sending agents in our state. The boards had always sent good mate. They had always been well received, and their appeals had always been met with a cheerful response. But the field at home—in our own churches and hearts—needed cultivation as well as the foreign field where the missionary was laboring. This field will never grow a harvest of benevolence and charity under the agency system. The pastors must take the work in hand, and while they send the gospel to foreign lands by the gifts they make, they must sow seeds of love and faith in their own hearts by the benevolence which they exercise—a benevolence which has been prompted by a Savior's love and by the hope of the universal kingdom of our Lord and His Christ.

The report was adopted.

The special order being the consideration of the claims of the Southern Baptist theological seminary was taken up, Vice-President J. B. Jeter in the chair.

Rev. J. P. Boyce addressed the convention, presenting the claims of the seminary in a forcible and earnest manner. There were 96 students at the seminary. Of the endowment of $300,000 only $100,000 remained to be raised. Kentucky had raised her quota. It would require about $20,000 for the expenses of the semitary.

Rev. J. A. Broadus succinctly portrayed the steady growth of the seminary in attendance of pupils and in the appropriation of Baptists. He appealed not for the faculty, but for the seminary. Dr. Broadus has several times refused a salary of $10,000 to go elsewhere. The appeal met with a constant stream of responses in sums of $1 up to $500 until $4,300 was secured in cash and good pledges. Rev. James Barrow, of Georgia, 78 years of age, contributed $1, but the ladies sent up $1 contributions until $20 was recorded to the credit of the veteran soldier of the cross. A little boy nine years old contributed $5; an "unknown friend" contributed $100.

A resolution endorsing the seminary, urging its support and recommending that the endowment fund be not used for the support of the institution was adopted.

Rev. S. Henderson, of Alabama, submitted the report of the committee on new fields. The committee suggested the importance of entering Santa Barbara, and other points in Brazil, and urged that the enthusiasm excited at the convention might survive the occasion.

After stirring remarks by Rev. S. Henderson, and Rev. T. H. Pritchard on the duty of pastors, the report was adopted.

Rev. W. C. Crane read the report of the home mission board. The board is a necessity demanded by the extension of railroads and enlargement of towns and cities, new forms of errors and old ones renewed and the multiform phases of infidelity. As points for special work they note San Antonio and Corpus Christi in Texas, Pine Bluff and Hot Springs in Arkansas, and St. Augustine in Florida. The work for the board would never be completed until the millenium. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. W. M. Williams, of Baltimore, submitted the report of the committee on Indian missions. The committee thought that if partiality was shown to any race it should be the Indians who opened their wigwams when we were refugees; when we were outcasts they were the open-hearted hosts. They are homeless and helpless, and we are powerful and avaricious. It was the duty of Christians and this convention to strengthen those there. They submitted a resolution authorizing the secretary of the home mission board to let out contracts for a manual labor school and farm by November next.

Rev. H. Buckner, a missionary for thirty-one years, addressed the convention at length upon the importance and duty of establishing the mannal labor school.

Remarks were made by Rev. J. W. M. Williams and Rev. W. H. McIntosh, relative to the pressing necessity for the proposed effort. Pending the remarks of Rev. Dr. McIntosh the convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The convention opened at 3 p.m., with prayer by Rev. H. F. Buckner. Rev. W. H. McIntosh explained that there was about $1 500 available for the manual labor school in the Indian territory. The report was adopted.

Rev. E. W. Warren submmitted the report of the committee on the Chinese in California. There were now between 150,000 or 200 000 Chinese in the United States. The obstacles in the way of Christianizing the Chinese were daily lessening. The home mission board had appointed Rev. J. B. Hartwell as missionary to the Chinese in California. The committee heartily approved the action of the board, and urged the brethren to second it with their contributions.

Rev. J. C. Hiden supported the report in a terse and pointed effort, and in his own peculiar and taking style.

Rev. J. B. Hartwell followed in an exhaustive argument, clearly demonstrating the pressing necessity for prompt and energetic action.

Rev. E. Z. Simmons supported the report earnestly and effectively.

After remarks by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, the report was adopted.

Pending the report of the committee on credentials, the convention adjourned until 8 p.m.

Night Session.

The convention met at 8 p.m.

The committee on credentials submitted the following report:

Maryland, entitled to 31 delegates, 4 present. Virginia, entitled to 81, 32 present. North Carolina, entitled to 45, and 27 present. South Carolina, entitled to 58, and full number present. Georgia, entitled to 71, and 71 present. Alabama had her full quota of 25 per cent present. Mississippi had 18 of her number present, Texas was entitled to 25 and had 19 present, Missouri had 11 out of 25, Arkansas 8 out of 11, Kentucky 19 out of 44, while Tennessee had her full quota of 15, and Florida hers of four, present. Washington city had one delegate. Of the 464 entitled to be present 314 were in attendance. The report was adopted.

The committee on Sabbath desecration submitted their report. They urged Christians to use strenuous exertions to discountenance the desecration of the Lord's Day by pleasure excursions, sacred concerts in theaters and the demand on operatives by employers for Sabbath work. They recommend that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Rev. J. Stacy, D. Fraser, W. A. Moore, et al. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on Foreign Mission Journal stated that the Journal had reached a circulation of 3,500 and was paying expenses, and submitted a resolution that increasing efforts be made by pastors, brethren and Sunday-school superintendents to place the Foreign Mission Journal in every Baptist family. After remarks by Rev. A. C. Caperton, the report was adopted.

The committee on "Kind Words" reported that it was still prosperous, but its great excellence demanded increased circulation. Pastors and superintendents were requested to use increased efforts to extend it. After remarks by Rev. E. W. Warren, it was adopted.

The committee on new boards submitted the following report:

Foreign mission board, Richmond, Virginia; President—J. L. M. Curry, Virginia; Vice-Presidents—Hiram Woods, Maryland; J. A. Hackett, Louisiana; M. P. Lowrey, Mississippi; J. B. Jeter, Virginia; H. B. McCalluin, Florida; T. H. Pritchard, North Carolina; S. Henderson, Alabama; W. Pope Yeaman, Missouri; J. B. Link, Texas; J. L. Burrows, Kentucky; W. L. Kilpatrick, Georgia; J. C. Furman, South Carolina; Matt. Hillsman, Tennessee; T. B. Espy, Arkansas; H. A. Tupper, Corresponding Secretary; J. C. Williams, Treasurer; W. H. Gwathmey, Recording Secretary; J. F. Cottrell, Auditor.

Board of managers—E. W. Warren, J. B. Watkins, R. K. Pilyson, W. E. Hatcher, E. Wortham, W. Goddin, H. H. Harris, A. E. Dickinson, J. W. Jones, S. A. Clark, J. H. Winston, L. Evans, S. C. Clopton, H. McDonald, C. H. Winston.

Home mission board, Marion, Alabama; President—E. T. Winkler, Alabama; Vice-Presidents—J. W. M. Williams, Maryland; J. C. Black, Georgia; W. C. Cleveland, Alabama; J. M. Beggs, Florida; R. H. Browne, Louisiana; J. W. Warder, Kentucky; T. P. Lide, sr., South Carolina; T. T. Eaton, Virginia; R. H. Carroll, Texas; H. Tabbird, Missouri; G. R. French, North Carolina; W. H. Hardy, Mississippi; J. W. Thomas, Tennessee; W. A. Clark, Arkansas; W. H. McIntosh, Corresponding secretary; J. B. Lovelace, Treasurer; Jos. M. Dill, Recording Secretary; S. H. Fowlkes, Auditor.

Board of managers—J. F. Bailey, W. H. Fiquett, W. F. Davis, L. R. Gwaltney, W. B. Modawell, M. T. Stumer, J. T. Murfee, Porter King, T. J. Dill, L. A. Wyatt, W. W. Wilkerson, A. Lawson, John Moore, I. B. Valden, J. H. Lee.

The report was adopted.

The committee on special contributions stated that they had the utmost confidence in the foreign mission board, endorsed their report and recommended their continuance. They recommend the disbursement of foreign mission funds be left to the board. Report adopted.

Rev. R. Furman read the report of the committee on the death of Rev. W. M. Wingate. The report was terse, touching and beautiful. Dr. Furman in a graceful effort paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Wingate. Report adopted.

The committee on "woman's work," urged the enlisting of every Baptist woman in mission work. They recommend that two central committees be appointed in each state by the boards; that societies be formed in each church; that these societies report to the central committee and the central committee to the boards. After stirring remarks by T. T. Eaton, W. E. Hatcher and S. Baker, the report was adopted.

Rev. S. H. Ford read the report of the committee on China mission. The heathen was not to be converted by money but by the gospel. The report was a strong and able one on the subject of missions. After remarks by S. H. Ford, T. P. Crawford and W. O. Tuggle the report was adopted.

Joshua Levering's report of the committee on generous giving. The committee had no doubt of the ability of the brethren and were of the opinion that they had not given more generously from want of sympathy, but because it had not been presented in such a manner as to awaken sympathy. They recommend that the churches set apart Sunday, June 15, or the first convenient Sunday thereafter, for the collection of funds for foreign missions; that they report the amount to the board and remit collections quarterly. The board is urged to place itself in direct communication with the churches. After remarks by Joshua Levering, J. W. M. Williams, J. B. Hawthorne, M. T. Sumner and N. A. Bailey, the report was adopted.

The committee on the "terrible scourge" reported that the prevalence of yellow fever showed our absolute dependence on God, and that we should humbly wait on Him for protection. It proved, as in the case of Rev. N. W. Wilson, of New Orleans, and other ministers of our own and other denominations who died at their posts, that there are men who will die for Jesus. It drew out the Christian sympathy and generosity of the world, and is proof of the influence excited by the Christian religion on the world. The report deduced from the scourge lessons of value to the world, and urged the convention to send up a united prayer that our country may not be visited by the scourge this summer.

After remarks by A. C. Caperton, J. M. Phillips, F. H. Kerford, S. M. Province and J. H. Cuthbert the report was adopted, and the convention was led in prayer by Rev. H. McDonald, of Virginia.

The committee on time and place of next meeting reported that the convention meet on the Thursday before the second Sunday in May, 1880, at Columbus, Miss.; that Rev. W. H. Whitsitt, of Kentucky, preach the convention sermon, and Rev. H. McDonald, of Virginia, be his alternate.

Rev. S. F. Thompson moved to amend the report by striking out Columbus, Miss., and inserting First Baptist church in Lexington, Ky.

Rev. T. C. Teasdalle opposed the motion to strike out, followed by H. W. Battle, pastor of the Columbus Baptist church, in advocacy of the claims of his city as the place for the next meeting.

Rev. W. C. Crane advocated going to Columbus because the convention had never been in Mississippi. Rev. T. J. Waine indorsed the claims of Columbus as the next place of meeting.

The motion to strike out prevailed by a close vote.

C. E. W. Dobbs moved to strike out the name of Rev. W. H. Whitsitt to preach the convention sermon and insert the name of Rev. P. H. Mell, which prevailed. The name of H. McDonald as alternate was stricken and T. T. Eaton substituted.

Thanks to the citizens of Atlanta for their hospitality, to the railroads for reduced rates, to THE CONSTITUTION and press generally for full and faithful reports, were unanimously adopted.

The committee on the report of the treasurer of the home mission board reported an increase in contributions of $3,240.04. Adopted.

The committee on the report of the treasurer of the foreign mission board reported the aggregate collection for foreign missions at $58,867.12, an increase of $2,413.21. Report adopted.

On motion 2,500 copies of the minutes were ordered, the reports of both boards being printed in them.

Rev. W. H. McIntosh offered a resolution of thanks to Major W. J. Houston, general passenger and ticket agent of the Piedmont Air-Line for courtesies to delegates coming over the Air-Line railroad, and to W. G. Whidby for his labors in procuring rates for delegates from the railroads of the south, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned sine die.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

Yesterday the committee of the Southern railway and steamship association was in session at the Kimball house. Mr. Virgil Powers, general commissioner, presided at the meeting, assisted by Mr. Charles A. Sindall, secretary of the association. The members of the committee who were in attendance upon the meeting were V. Powers, chairman; R. A. Anderson, E. R. Dorsey, George R. Knox, E. B. Stahlman, C. H. Crosley, of the Green line; Wm. Plummer, R. D. Hasell, Sol. Haas and A. Pope, of the eastern lines. The meeting was called for the purpose of making certain changes in rates of freight and to regulate the rates on certain lines in the association so that a uniformity will exist over all of the roads that are members of the Southern railway and steamship association. The changes referred to will tend to reduce the rates on certain lines without advancing them on the others. The committee spent the entire day in the discussion of the business that will be called before the body. It adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning in the breakfast-room of the Kimball. It is thought that the work will be consummated to-day, and that an adjournment of the body will take place this afternoon.

The Green line members of the committee on rates held a meeting last night and arranged a schedule of rates which will be suggested at the meeting to-day.

BEECHER'S LECTURE.

The Crowd That Will Hear Him.

Thursday night Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver at the opera house his great lecture on "The Reign of the Common People." It is pronounced one of the best of the six lectures he is making in all parts of the country under the management of the Redpath lyceum of Boston.

In Atlanta he will speak for the benefit of the Ladies' benevolent home, an institution which certainly needs help, as it is in debt. The opera-house will be full. This is the greatest lecture event Atlanta has ever enjoyed. In Nashville and Memphis there is a rush for seats to hear this greatest of all lecturers. In Atlanta it will be the same way. Sale of reserved seats will begin soon. Those who wish to have good places to hear had better get good seats, as there will not be any room to spare Thursday night.

Bishop Sweatman's Installment.

TORONTO, May 12.—The ceremony of the installation of Bishop Sweatman took place at St. James' cathedral Sunday morning.

Thousands of persons from this city today visited the scene of a railway accident at Carleton, and the matter was referred to in most of the churches. James Gooderham died this morning without recovering consciousness. Mr. Conger is still in a critical condition. Other sufferers are reported as progressing favorably.

An Army Officer's Opinion About Baking Powders and Alum Eating.

New York Evening Post, Jan. 27, 1879.

To the editor of the Evening Post—While you are doing so admirable a work in exposing the general use of alum in manufacturing baking powders, I wish you would allow me to direct the attention of your many readers to one form of these culinary adjuncts that would be widely used were it only better known; I refer to the breadraising powder of Prof. E. N. Horsford, at one time Rumford professor of chemistry in Harvard university, and one of our most ingenious and distinguished chemists. In this powder, an acid phosphate of lime takes the place of cream of tartar or alum, and while the whitest, lightest and most delectable biscuit can be made with it that I have ever seen or tasted, it furnished a food rich in phosphates so much needed in the animal economy, and so largely discarded in our finely-sifted white flours. Professor Horsford's high reputation is adequate surety for the absence of alum or any other deleterious or make-weight ingredients in this powder. FRANCIS H. ATKINS,
A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Ft. Gibson, Indian territory, Jan. 20, 1879.

Strawberries, Strawberries.

Strawberries and Green Peas received daily, morning and evening, from Samuel Hape's farm, at Hapeville, Ga., by Beermann & Donehoo, 13 Alabama street.
316 may13 d1t

"Tell Me How to Woo Thee."

The Fireside Companion, No. 604, with Supplement, is out to-day, and for sale by all newsdealers. The Supplement of this week, among other interesting matter, contains the words and music of Arthur Sullivan's beautiful Ballad, "Tell Me How to Woo Thee."

The following pieces of music are given free with the Fireside Companion:

"Looking Back." Ballad, with No. 601.
"Tell Me How to Woo Thee," with No. 604.
"The Lost Chord," with No. 605.
"Take it, Bob." Comic Song with No. 606.

The Fireside Companion is for sale by all newsdealers. It will also be sent to any address for one year on receipt of subscription price—Three Dollars—by George Munro, 17 to 26 Vandewater street, New York.

It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

—Good material is always requisite to great results. You may have the best flour, eggs, milk, shortening however, and still have poor bread, cake, pastry, etc. Why? You didn't use DOOLY'S YEAST POWDER. With this last magic element to give order, harmony, and union to the rest, the result is a mathematical certainty.

A Complete set of Georgia Reports for sale by Phillips & Crew. 314 may13 d1t

ST. LOUIS, May 12, 1879.—Logan & Co., Atlanta, Ga.—C. Rib Bulk Sides 5.10, White Corn, Burlap bags, 69 cents, delivered in Atlanta.
315 may13 d1t C. P. BURR & Co.

Germania Loan and Building Association—No. II.

The second annual meeting will be held to-night at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Concordia hall, on Marietta street. Every stockholder is requested to be present. Dues can be paid during the day at Beermann & Kuhrt's store, or at night at the hall.

CHAS. BEERMANN, Treasurer.
303 may13 1t

From Logan & Co. Telegram elsewhere in this paper—from St. Louis. It shows corn is 2c higher than on Saturday. Dry weather at this time on winter wheat in the west, is causing this advance in grain. Fall wheat is in danger of being cut short.
315 may 13 1t.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." Rev. ——, Washington, D.C.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., JEWELERS,

Desire to call attention to the elegant line of Gold Chains, Sets, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watches, etc., which have just been received and are offered at lowest prices.

34 Whitehall Street.
850 jan19 3t2m 4th pg

Full line Burts, Miles and many first class makes Shoes and Boots. All new styles at the lowest prices.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.
may11 d2t

Zephyrs, Zephyrs.

M. Rich & Bro. keep the largest stock of Zephyrs in the Southern States. Price, 8c per ounce, for all colors. They keep all kinds of Canvas and materials for fancy work. may11 d2t

Portland Cement. Sciple & Sons.
may11 d2t

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 25 to 20c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mar2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga

Spring and Summer Styles. Demorest's Patterns just received at Wheeler & Wilson office, 71 Whitehall street. Catalogues free by mail. may11d3t

100 Barrels Plaster. Sciple & Sons.
may11 d2t

Corsets, Corsets.

Don't buy your Corsets before going to M. Rich & Bro. They sell a regular $1.50 Corset for 75 cents. They also sell the regular hand-made French Corset.
may11 d2t

Sole Agents for Catoosa Lime. Sciple & Sons. may11 d2t

Beautiful line new CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Matting, Shades and Lace Curtains just received. Bought before the recent rise and now sold lower than ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.
may11 d2t

Agents for Louisville Cement. Sciple & Sons. may11 d2t

We are daily adding to our new second stock of Dry Goods this season. Call and examine and you will be convinced we are selling lower than others.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.,
may11d2t 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

If you go to M. Rich & Bro. you can buy a good Kid Glove for 25c—better goods at 40c, 75c and $1 00. may11 d2t

Just Arrived.

Six Parlor Suits of (7 pieces) each, wool Terry-stuffed backs, and spring seat, tete and chairs, at $37.50, the cheapest ever in the city.

A better quality at $50.00 and a superior at $60.00; other Parlor Suits from 75.00 to $125.00.

Carpet Bed Lounges $10.00.

A 40 pounds Hair Mattress, feather tick, in sections, at $10.00 each. Also a full stock of all kinds of Furniture, cheap for cash. JOHN D. STOCKER,
may11 d2t 85 Whitehall street.

New Quarters.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to 71 Whitehall street, opposite Surprise Store.
261 may11 d1w

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to Whitehall street, next to Stewart & Fain's.
261 may11 d1w

WM. CKENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

M. Rich & Bro. have just received two cases of all-wool black and colored Buntings. They sell them at 20c—sold everywhere from 25c and 30c. may11 d2t

Buy Carmichael's Live Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Lime! Lime! Lime!

The cheapest and the best in the city, by barrel and car load. Sciple & Sons, 50 Decatur street. may11 d2t

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 d1y 1o'1

Notice to Tax Collectors.

Now is the time to have your Tax Receipt Books printed. Send your orders to THE CONSTITUTION office and we will furnish your books without delay. Send for prices.
may9 dtf

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&wsottil july3

Demorest's Patterns, Portfolio and what to wear, at Wheeler & Wilson office. Remember the new number—71 Whitehall street. 261 may11 d1w

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1879.

W H Howard, Cartersville; R A Hasell, Phila; W Scott, Covington; J A Cullen, Richmond; W C Chase, Marietta; Mrs Dr Ford, Mrs Hill, St Louis; W T Booker, Va; W G Ledbetter, H G Heely, N Y; A O Bacon, Macon; A J Fuller, Bath, Me; J L Holmes, Va; C C Enning, M D, Miss; W S Purdy, N Y; G N Bliss, jr, Boston; C B Baker, St Louis; A McFarland, Phila; R Boyd, F L Haralson, Louisville; D A Walker, jr, Dalton; O Rogers, Ga; F Miss M F Hillyer, Rome; F F Shay, Beaver Falls, Pa; B B Blewett, N Y; A D Abrahams, F A Frost, LaGrange; E Goeten, N O; Mrs Jacobs, Washington; J Johnson, Greenville, Tenn; W G Holland, H H Brown, Ga; T W Baxter, Cartersville; W A Hawkins, Americus; R Toombs, wife and servant, Washington; J Ganahl, Augusta; W A Long, Miss R J McKean, Rev E T Smythe, J H Hoss, Ga; T M Draper, Oxford, Ala; A N Wood, S C; A H Gray, Ringgold; S T Hosmer, B D Hascells, N Q; L J Render, Greenville; R S Douglass, Madison; A Pope, N C; E P Wright and wife, Boston; L S Brown, Va; S Hass, W Plumer, Richmond; T W Ayers, Franklin county; G H Tanner, W M Senter, Ga; C H Crosby, St Louis; J F Stephens, W T Roberts, J H Strickland, Fairburn; W J Patrick, N O; C W Heden, Ala; J F Alexander, Rome; C A Sindell, Macon; J L Taylor, Savannah; J H Adams, Eatonton; J H Etheridge, Dublin; G P Woods, Hawkinsville; T J P Vernon, C P Vernon; J C Abrams, N Y; J B Robinson, Social Circle.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1879.

R M Dunlap, Va; Jno Enright, Thos Enright, Lula Junction; J A Anderson, N Y; W S Halam and lady, Athens; O R Chalkley, Richmond; W F Turner, Baltimore; W S Lareudon, Charlotte; Mrs Sheefer, Baltimore; J J Adams, Memphis; J E Cox, Union Point; J B Johnson, Augusta; V T Sandford, LaGrange; W D Nottingham, Perry; J F Edens, Social Circle; W B Compton, Meridian, Miss; W C Cleveland, Selma, Ala; J D Van Benthuysen, N O; Jas Magburn, Laurensburg, N C; J E Fitzgerald, Eufaula, Ala; H A Tupper, Richmond, Va; E M Brown, Gri